

OHIO STATE
UNIVERSITY
1933

Basement
Stacks

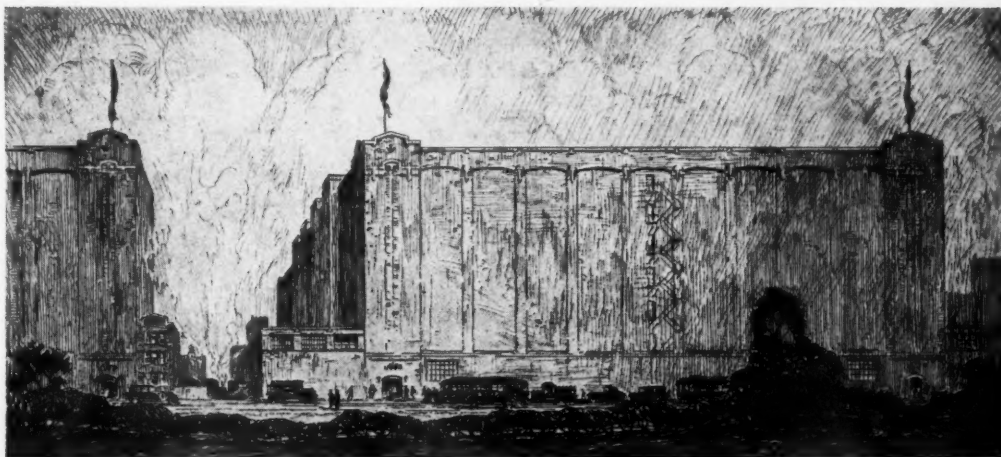
THE NATIONAL Provisioner

THE MAGAZINE OF THE
Meat Packing and Allied Industries

Volume 89

SEPTEMBER 30, 1933

Number 14



Make This Plant Your Annex

KEEP ABREAST OF THE CHANGING WORLD

Attend the Packers' Convention and visit the World's Fair. Make our plant your headquarters while here.

Conditions indicate our superior curing and cold

storage service may be of
greatest value to you
during coming months.

Anticipate rising prices
next year. Let us con-
sider it together. . . .



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500 East Third Street
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United States Cold Storage & Ice Co.

2101 W. Pershing Road

Chicago, Illinois



"BUFFALO" Fat Cutter

*Designed to produce more uniform cubes—
smaller in size and practically without waste!*



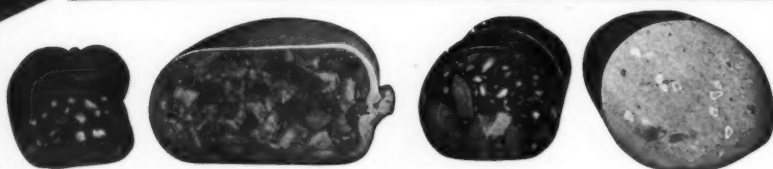
A "BUFFALO" Fat Cutter will cut up cubes of pork fat, cooked tongue and cooked meats for making blood sausage, head cheese, mortadella, bologna and other sausage specialties.

This machine does as much work as 5 men can do by hand. Reduces overhead and production costs. A great time and labor saver.

Capacity: 600 to 800 lbs. per hour

Knife heads furnished with cutter to turn out $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch cubes.

Extra knife heads furnished to cut cubes $\frac{3}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.



A few types of sausage specialties made with the use of a
"BUFFALO" Fat Cutter

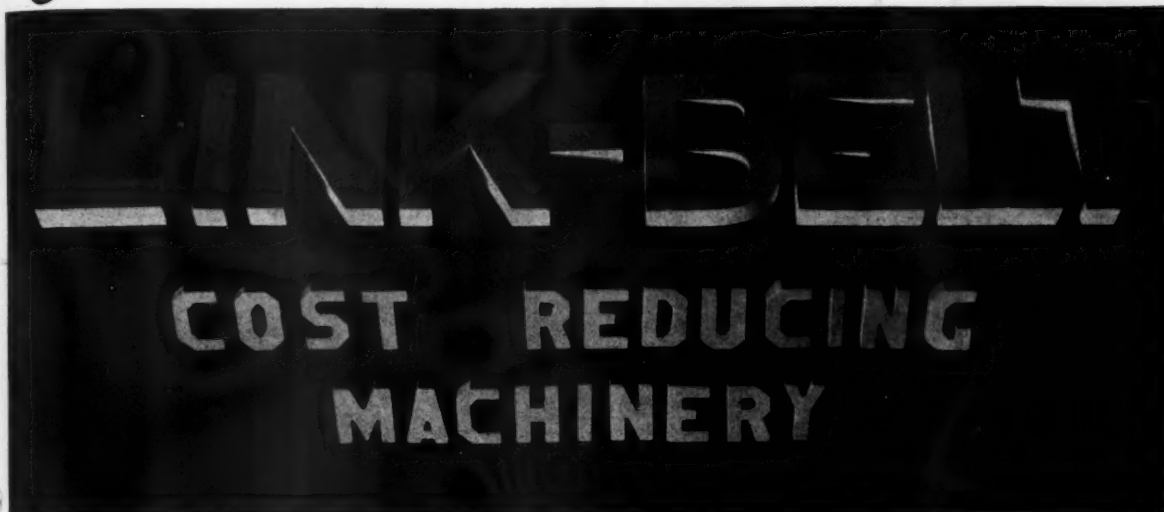
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JOHN E. SMITH'S SONS COMPANY, Buffalo, N. Y., U. S. A.

*Also manufacturers of "BUFFALO" Silent Cutters, Grinders,
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Aids your Business in giving:

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LINK-BELT machinery will help do this by reducing the cost of your Product. Address the nearest Link-Belt office.

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Conveyors for all dressing and cutting operations • Overhead Pusher Conveyors • Cutting Tables • Loin Pulling Conveyors • Grading Tables • Belly Roller Tables • Lowering Conveyors • Elevators for all Materials • Meat Slicers • Coal and Ashes Handling Machinery • Vibrating Screens • Chains (Mall. Iron, Promal and Steel) • Silent Chain Drives • Roller Chain Drives • Speed Reducers • P. I. V. Gear Variable Speed Transmission • Sprockets • Gears • Bearings • Couplings • etc. Catalogs on request.

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WEST CARROLLTON

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THERE IS NO
SUBSTITUTE
FOR GENUINE
VEGETABLE
PARCHMENT

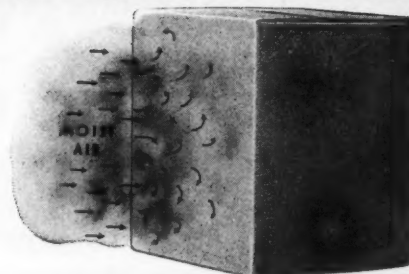
Used by leading packers for over a third of a century and accepted by two generations of users as evidence of a high-quality meat product. Because of its peculiar properties and practical advantages, never successfully imitated, Genuine Vegetable Parchment, used as outside wrapper or carton liner, makes a good meat product better.

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West Carrollton - - - - - Ohio
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Concora Cylinder Formed Linerboard has 25 TIMES GREATER DENSITY

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HAVE **density** TO RESIST MOISTURE



● Moisture may extract a costly toll in damaged goods. Shipping cases made from cylinder-formed CONCORA linerboard provide extra

protection against moisture. Laboratory tests prove CONCORA is 25 times denser than board not made by the cylinder process. Fibres are closely interlaced together — moisture penetration is

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For safety and economy — use CONCORA shipping cases. Have a Specialist call with complete facts.

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made in a plant devoted entirely to production of fine, sales-building cartons.

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VISKING IS THE LAST WORD IN MODERN ECONOMICAL PACKAGING



Women have confidence in Chile when it is packed in VISKING with your name.

STIMULATE! STIMULATE! STIMULATE!

Stimulate your own salesmen, stimulate the dealers, stimulate the consumers' interest with this newer "up and coming" appearance of an old time popular dish. Viskings, designed for one pound units, make possible the development of the Chile Con Carne trade to an unthought of scope. Viskings present this tasty, economical food as a clean, identified, fully protected and higher quality product—the result is more sales. Everywhere consumers prefer Chile Con Carne in Viskings. Make it a business to supply the dealer—stimulate his and your profits. Viskings stimulate.

Send for samples of PLAIN and RED TRANSPARENT VISKINGS—as usual, no obligation!

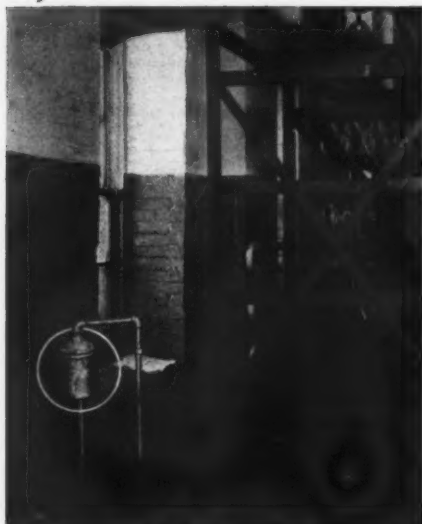
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When you **TURN ON THE STEAM ARMSTRONG TRAPS**

will get all the heat out of your radiation

THIS TRAP
meets a
need in
EVERY
PACKING
PLANT



We have a chart showing applications for steam traps in a typical packing plant. We shall gladly send one on request.

NP9-30 Gray

WHEN the outside temperature drops and you turn steam into unit heaters or ordinary pipe coils, will you get the heat you need?

You have to keep air and condensate out of the steam space to make possible rapid heating. Armstrong Traps do this automatically. The thermic attachment—provided even on the smallest sizes of Armstrong Traps—

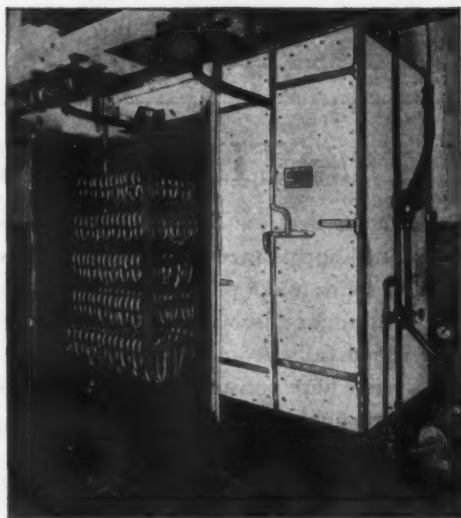
vents air almost immediately when steam enters cold radiation. Quick heating is the result.

Get more heat this winter with the minimum consumption of steam by putting Armstrong Traps on your radiation. Ask the nearest Armstrong representative for full information or a 90 day test of one or more traps—free.

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It will pay you to get the full details of the Jourdan Process Cooker, the cooker that pays for itself over and over. Write today.

er without taking advantage of the demand-creating, faster-selling article it produces.

Uniformly Cooked Products Look Better, Sell Faster

The Jourdan Process Cooker, using hot water, *not steam*, produces uniformly cooked products of superior appearance that will greatly increase your sales.

When savings in shrinkage, floor space, color, steam and labor are considered, you are actually paying for this modern cook-

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The outstanding clarity,
jelly value and neutral taste
of Wilson's Gelatine will go
far towards improving the quality
of your jellied meats.

Your assurance of the utmost in
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complies with all state and federal
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Place the burden of proof on us.
Samples and quotations furnished
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WILSON PURE FOOD GELATINE . . . THE STANDARD OF THE GELATINE INDUSTRY

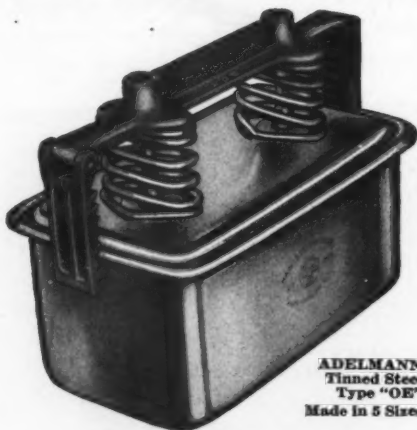
Sturdiness

backed up by Performance

Strong, sturdy ham boilers are a necessity, but they must back up their strength and long life with results. ADELMANN Ham Boilers do this and more. Throughout their long life they perform efficiently and economically, producing boiled hams of such superior quality that they repay their low cost many times because of decreased costs and the multiplied profits.

The exclusive elliptical yielding springs distribute their steady, even pressure over the entire cover. Cover tilting is eliminated—hams are allowed to expand while cooking. The self-sealing cover insures that the ham will cook in its own juice, greatly increasing quality and flavor.

ADELMANN Ham Boilers are made of Cast Aluminum, Tinned Steel, Monel Metal and Nirossta Metal. Write for complete details and trade-in schedules today!



ADELMANN
Tinned Steel
Type "OE"
Made in 5 Sizes

No.	Capacity	Length	Width	Depth
1-0-E	8 lbs.	11	5½	4½
2-0-E	12 lbs.	12	6¼	5½
6-0-E	15 lbs.	12½	6½	5½
02G-E	19 lbs.	12	6½	5½
02X-E	12 lbs.	11	6	5½

ADELMANN—"The Kind Your Ham Makers Prefer"

HAM BOILER CORPORATION

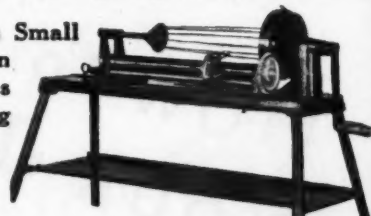
Office and Factory, Port Chester, N. Y.



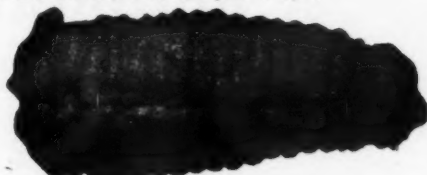
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GRIFFITH'S Meat Stringing Machine

The Cost is Small
—More than
200 machines
in use giving
satisfaction.



The meat here shown is "PRAGUE STYLE CURED." The formula is shown in the Prague Booklet. Griffith's formulas are built on experience. You may safely follow them. Make your meat cuts of a suitable size to *preach economy*. Dress up your products to attract the attention of the public eye.



Make Ham Roulettes

The GRIFFITH LABORATORIES
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Canadian Factory and Office: 532 Eastern Ave., Toronto

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The Original Liquid Spice Makers

Seaslic Garlic Juice is produced by the most skilled scientific handling under the most sanitary conditions, and is easy to use. It will improve the quality of your finished product. Seaslic Garlic Juice is the pure, concentrated juice of the fresh garlic pods.



Seaslic Garlic Juice enters the meats as a flavor. It destroys acidity, prevents off-flavors and adds zest to chopped meat and salad dressing; or any dressings used in delicate foods.

A dash of Seaslic Garlic Juice in your smoked sausages, a heavier dash in your corned beef and the amount required for theiringer and salami. Seaslic Garlic Juice is double strength. The flavor holds.

SEASLIC, INC.

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for
**CARTON
SHIPPERS**



Here is the speedy
new Acme Steel-
strapper, apply-
ing Steelstrap to
fibre boxes of pork
loins on a fast
moving production
line.



Quick Strapping of
small packages to-
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conveniently
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DOC. Steelstrap:

Without obligation, send your
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AMONG the many cases which I have diag-
nosed were any number of corrugated and
fibre box users, all of whom had entirely over-
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much help to them as it has been for years to
shippers of wooden boxes and crates.

Steelstrap reinforces heavily loaded containers
against bulging—it increases carrying strength sev-
eral hundred per cent—it prevents pilferage.

And it is the most efficient system for bundling
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The Only Practical, Most Economical **GRINDER KNIFE**
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The O. K. Knife—showing one blade detached—can be changed in a minute. A knife for immediate use. A KNIFE for ALL MAKES and STYLES of Grinders in existence.

The O. K. Knives

will hold their cutting edge twice as long as any other knife.

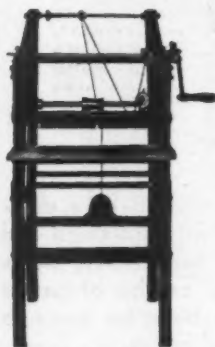
Send for Price List and Information

The Specialty Manufacturers Sales Co.

Chas. W. Dieckmann
2021 Grace Street

Chicago

Randall Equipment
Produces Profits



RANDALL'S improved tying machine for Roulard Beef is speedy, efficient, dependable. Binds the roll tightly and evenly; improves appearance of product. Compared to hand methods, labor savings alone soon pay the cost of this efficient machine.



The RANDALL Head-cheese Cutter is noted for long, satisfactory service. Exclusive sanitary features permit easy cleaning. Strong, sturdy, compact construction; extremely quiet operation. Made for hand, motor or belt drive. Cuts costs!

Write for information and prices of RANDALL equipment.

R. T. RANDALL & CO.

Equipment for Sausagemakers

331-33 N. Second St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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The Man Who Knows



The Perfect Cure

The Man You Know
Makers of the genuine H. J. Mayer Special Frankfurter, Bologna, Pork Sausage (with and without sage), Braunschweiger Liver, Summer (Mett-wurst), Chill Con Carne, Rouladen Delicatessen, Wonder Pork Sausage Seasonings, and NEVERFAIL Curing Compound.

Beware of products bearing similar names—only H. J. Mayer makes the genuine H. J. Mayer products listed.

For SUPERIOR quality, fine flavor and profit from cured meats use

NEVERFAIL
The Perfect Cure

Uniform, reliable and highly dependable. Assures production of quality product.

WRITE!



H. J. MAYER & SONS CO.

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Lohman CIRCULATOR
—a necessity in your plant

Placed in coolers, the Lohman CIRCULATOR gently moves a large volume of air—thus equalizing temperature and humidity, checking mold growth, reducing refrigeration costs and minimizing shrinkage. Immediately stops dripping walls and ceilings. Write for particulars!

William J. Lohman, Inc.
62 Ninth Ave. New York City

Dependable

It is worth a great deal to know that the dried beef you order is always uniformly good . . . always dependable. Peacock Dried Beef has a reputation for dependability.

CUDAHY BROTHERS CO.
Cudahy, Wis.



Cudahy Brothers Co. Cudahy, Wis.

Peacock Dried Beef

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New Government Specifications

On Papers for Wrapping Dry Salt Meat Under 5,000,000 Pig Reduction Plan!

THE GOVERNMENT has ordered the killing of some 5,000,000 pigs and directed that a portion of this pork be cured and wrapped in certain protective papers which must come up to very definite specifications.

H. P. Smith Paper Company has a representative list of these papers and is fully prepared to take care of your requirements, through Institute Equipment & Supply Company, 59 E. Van Buren St., Chicago, in the most satisfactory and expeditious manner.

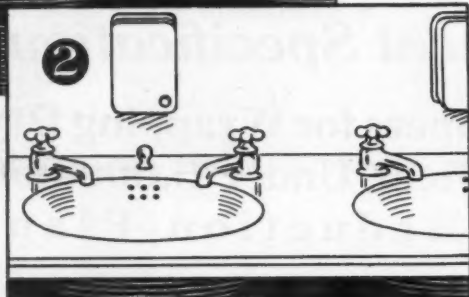
Since it is imperative that these papers be delivered to interested packers at the earliest possible moment, we suggest that you estimate your requirements and mail orders at once to Institute Equipment & Supply Company, who will place them for you immediately.



H. P. SMITH PAPER COMPANY
Oiled and Waxed Packers Papers

1130 West 37th Street

CHICAGO, ILL.



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1. Wasteful — Untidy — Unsanitary
2. Economical — Neat — Sanitary

The thin wafers of bar soap in the public washrooms usually are discarded — that's sheer waste. Also, they cause an untidy, messy looking washroom and should be abolished. Powdered FLOTILLA Soap, in the new sanitary dispensers, prevents all waste, yet provides bar-soap satisfaction and gentleness.

These steel enameled dispensers, set flush against the wall, are neat and tidy, and easily filled. With each case of 48 packages of Powdered FLOTILLA Soap, you may have one FREE! Additional dispensers, if needed, will be supplied at cost.

POWDERED FLOTILLA SOAP

ARMOUR AND COMPANY · Industrial Soap Div.
1355 W. 31st Street Chicago, Ill.

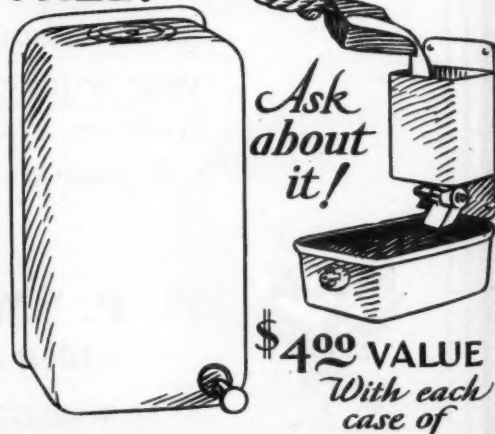
Washroom Waste Pays No Dividends

BANISH IT!

It's the little savings, here and there, which aggregate sums substantial enough to become evident on the profit and loss statement. However, the saving you can effect in washroom soap is by no means inconsequential, and should not be ignored.

And when, at the same time, you can provide greater cleanliness, neatness and comfort — immediate action is in order. Powdered FLOTILLA Soap is the answer to this problem.

Modern, Unbreakable Dispenser— FREE!



POWDERED FLOTILLA SOAP



THE NATIONAL Provisioner

THE MAGAZINE OF THE

Meat Packing and Allied Industries

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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS

Vol. 89. No. 14

SEPTEMBER 30, 1933

Chicago and New York

Use and Neglect of Plant Records

Does Packer Know How Present Operating Efficiency Checks with Past Performance?

By A. W. Goedert

Meat packing executives like to know how present efficiency compares with past performance.

This applies alike to operating and sales departments.

The only way to get such knowledge is to maintain performance records. This is why the test sheet is one of the most valuable things in a packing plant.

But a question comes up here, based on experience and observation, especially in larger concerns:

Has this matter of records and reports been overdone?

Do the records, reports and statistics, which packers compile, give the necessary information for economical operation or improvement in processing or sales methods?

Are Records Right?

Are these records obsolete, in part or altogether?

Is full advantage taken of this accumulated data, or is it simply looked over in a casual way and filed?

While there can be no question as to the value of properly-compiled statistics, there is always danger that the making of reports can become top-heavy, that the information they contain may not be reliable or that reports are being made that have outlived their usefulness.

In saying that this matter of reports may become top-heavy, I have in mind a situation which confronted me, and which could exist at almost any plant.

This condition grows in an organization so gradually that it is not recognized as a waste of clerical effort, and therefore an item of inefficiency and unnecessary expense.

Data Must Be Reliable.

I have in mind the duplication of information which could be combined in one report. This is brought about by the habit of various departments or executives of asking for certain information from the operating departments, without going to the trouble to find whether the desired information is being received by some other department, and could be made available to all.

Reliability of information contained in a report is important. If the report is to be of any value it must reflect the actual conditions in the operating departments. In some cases it is found that indifference on the part of the clerk

who makes up the report is responsible for inaccurate information.

I have found cases where the clerk, being busy, would make the report from memory; that is, he would know about how that particular item had been running, and would make a report that would look authentic, but would not represent the actual operations for that particular period.

I have seen reports copied from week to week with only arbitrary minor changes in the figures. They appeared authentic, but were actually worthless.

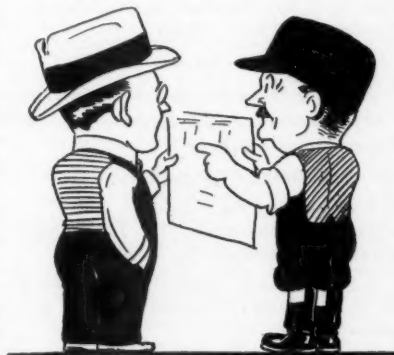
How Reports Can Mislead.

There are a great many ways in which a report can be misleading. I have in mind a pumping test which had been made weekly for years.

A truck load of hams or pickles was weighed and trucked to the pumpers, and in this case the trucker was instructed to return the load after pumping to be reweighed for a test. The trucker passed on the information to the pumpers. It was reasonable to assume that the load was properly pumped, and that reweighing would show the proper percentage of pickle remaining in the product.

However, the fact was that during the routine pumping the pumper was not in all cases taking the full number of stitches, nor was he taking a full stroke of the pump at each stitch where necessary. The result was that the report did not reflect the actual conditions.

Here is another. A test was made



ARE YOUR RECORDS RIGHT?

each week on the percentage of fat and skin removed from skinned hams.

Inaccurate Basis of Figuring.

A truck load of hams for skinning was weighed up and delivered to the butchers for skinning. Here, also it can be assumed that as nearly perfect work as possible was being done. But it did not represent the trim on the bulk of hams going to the cellar, and as a basis for figuring values it was inaccurate.

However, this report did have some value, as statistics compiled from it gave an idea of the condition of the hogs at various seasons; that is, what could be expected as to finish.

Now, with reference to reports that have outlived their usefulness:

It is necessary at times for executives to get special reports on items on which they wish to make a special check, which may extend over a week, a month or even a longer period. But after this particular cut or item is not in the spotlight they continue to get the reports, which in some cases is due to oversight in failing to issue the necessary instructions to discontinue the report. The information gradually loses its importance, and the party who receives the report mechanically stamps it and places it in the file basket.

Unnecessary Clerical Expense.

At times it may be decided that the report, while not of particular value, may be of use at some future date, and it is allowed to continue, overlooking the fact that it is placing an extra burden on the clerical force.

This policy has a tendency gradually

Packers' Convention Number

The official 1933 Packers' Convention number of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER will appear under date of October 28, and will contain the complete report of proceedings, news features and pictures of the annual convention of the Institute of American Meat Packers.

Orders for extra copies of this number *must be received before October 16, to guarantee delivery.* Single copies, 50c each.

Address orders to THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., enclosing remittance.

to build up a top-heavy system of reports of minor importance, and a lack of proper analysis of more important reports, due to the volume of reports being handled.

I mentioned the stamping of reports. While this has no direct bearing on the subject, it might be well to go a little farther into this phase.

It is an excellent policy to provide each member of the various departments with stamps, preferably self-inking, with their name and a dater, and insist that each report of a piece of correspondence they handle is stamped. It simplifies the placing of responsibility at some future date.

(Continued on page 21.)

Convention Sectional Meetings to Feature New Developments

With a program that promises to be unusually attractive, and with the Chicago World's Fair and its interesting live stock and meat exhibit and numerous other features as an added attraction, it is believed that attendance at the forthcoming Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the Institute of American Meat Packers will be unusually large.

The convention, as previously announced, will be held on Monday and Tuesday, October 23 and 24, at the Drake Hotel, Chicago, with sectional and divisional meetings held on Friday and Saturday preceding, October 20 and 21.

The programs for the meeting of the Operating Section, which will be held

on Friday morning, October 20, and for the meeting of the Engineering and Construction Section, which will be held on the afternoon of that day, as transmitted to the Institute membership by president Woods, follows:

Friday, October 20.

Morning Session.—Operating Section.

Afternoon Session.—Engineering and Construction Section.

OPERATING SECTION.

9:30 a. m., Drake Hotel.

Program chairman, H. J. Koenig; presiding chairman, R. F. Eagle.

1. "The 'Code' and Its Application to the Industry," speaker to be announced.

2. "Problems in Safe Plant Practice," speaker to be announced.

The sudden addition of large numbers of new and untrained employees as a result of the Labor Code and the taxing, in some instances, of plant facilities has raised a problem in safe plant practice which will be discussed by the speaker.

3. "Recent Operating Developments," H. J. Koenig, Armour and Company.

This year has as usual seen a number of developments in operating methods and equipment which will be described by Mr. Koenig. One in particular, a mechanical skinning knife, may revolutionize beef dressing procedure.

ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION SECTION.

2:00 p. m., Drake Hotel.

Program chairman, H. P. Henschien; presiding chairman, Allen McKenzie.

1. "The Manufacture and Use of Pak-Ice," Harry Sloan, Vilter Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Sloan will discuss a new method of continuous manufacture of ice and its application to the meat packing industry.

2. "New Ideas and Improvements in Mechanical Packaging," C. H. Gullion, Swift & Company.

This talk will cover the varied applications of the packaging of such products as cartoned lard and sliced bacon.

3. "Heat Balance in Packing Plants," Dan S. Helmick, Associate with Ralph D. Thomas, Consulting Engineers, Minneapolis, Minn.

Mr. Helmick will discuss the balancing of power and wasteful practices in the use of steam in the packing industry. He will also present some suggestions for remedying such conditions.

The sectional meetings will be open only to members and associate members of the Institute. Admittance will be by card.

Discuss Marketing Agreement.

The proposed marketing agreement of the meat industry, on which the industry is awaiting word from the government, will be fully discussed at the convention, as will its application to the meat industry and the method of organizing the industry for its application.

The Annual Dinner will be held on Tuesday evening, October 24, at the Palmer House.

Another feature of the convention will be the exhibit of packinghouse supplies and equipment, which will be held in connection with the sectional meetings and the regular sessions of the convention.

Value of Steam Traps in Packing Plant When Properly Installed

By M. J. Hess.*

Trapping is one of the oldest American sports, but there are still many who do not participate to the extent they should, in spite of the fact that there is no closed season on the kind of trapping which we have in mind.

We refer to the use of steam traps at the discharge end of steam coils, steam-jacketed cookers, driers, melters, unit heaters and similar equipment.

Probably much of the misunderstanding in regard to traps is due to the very name of the article itself. The word "trap" is not a very descriptive word. It does not convey an impression of the true function of a steam trap. Possibly such a word as "automatic discharge valve," "steam saver" or "economizer" would tend to increase the sale of this very important article.

What Is a Steam Trap?

In reality a steam trap is nothing more or less than an automatic valve so designed to pass condensed steam or

We all realize that water is found in three states—solid, liquid and vapor. When water is converted from its liquid state to steam we have both water at 212 degrees and steam at the same temperature, yet considerable heat has been added to change the water to steam. This is known as latent heat.

Where the Loss Comes In.

Conversely, when steam is condensed to water it gives off the same amount of heat without any great change in temperature. Therefore, if steam is allowed to escape before it has condensed this latent heat is lost.

When it is realized that *this latent heat represents roughly 80 per cent or more of the total heat available in the steam*, it is easy to see that the loss from untrapped or poorly-trapped coils and vessels is enormous. In some cases part of this heat is recovered if the steam is returned to a water heater, but when allowed to escape to the atmosphere it is all lost.

A trap is not functioning properly if it allows uncondensed steam to escape.

but if left open to pass steam this action would quickly be detected. If the trap is operating properly there will be no noticeable difference between the operation with or without the trap.

Heat transfer is a function of the temperature difference on the two sides of the coil or plate and the heat transmission ability of the material. As explained before, condensate if properly drained will be within a few degrees of the temperature of steam and the heat transfer practically the same.

Why Men Don't Like Them.

No doubt much of the difficulty in persuading foremen to use traps in their cooking and processing is due to their previous experience in using a trap which did not function as it should. Many of the older models, due to inherent defects, incorrect installation or selection would not remove the condensate as fast as it should have, and hence interfered with steam circulation and retarded the process. Certainly no one could blame a foreman for being opposed to the use of such an article.

Today, however, there are quite a few reliable traps put out and guaranteed by companies who are specialists in their line and who are more than willing to stand back of every piece of equipment sold and guarantee satisfactory performance. There should be no hesitancy, therefore, in adopting such traps and making the fullest possible use of them. Indeed, it would be hard to find a piece of equipment which would pay for itself quicker.

Very complete catalogs are put out by some firms from which an intelligent selection of size and type can easily be made. It is safer, however, to give the manufacturer complete information, including the steam pressure both at the trap and in the discharge line, the amount of condensate the trap will have to handle, whether or not condensate is formed at a uniform rate, and whether or not the operating pressure is constant.

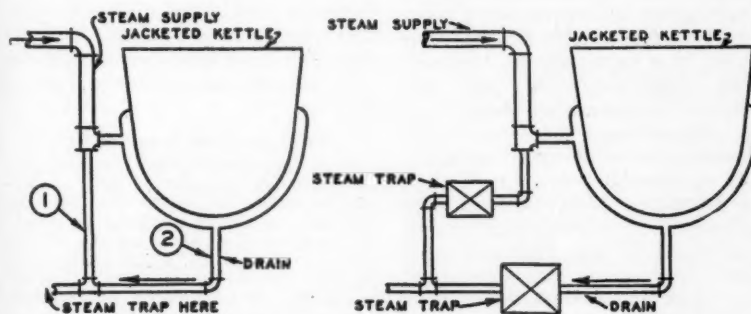
With this information the trap company can make the correct selection, and you will be assured of receiving a trap which will function properly from the start.

In case of any special features in connection with an installation, such as connection into a vacuum return line, or question as to location in respect to the apparatus to be drained, it is always well to refer to the trap manufacturer for specific recommendations.

Where to Use Traps.

As a general rule it is usually preferable to use a number of traps—one for each unit—where several cookers or heaters are close together or ar-

(Continued on page 21.)



RIGHT AND WRONG WAYS TO TRAP JACKETED KETTLES.

When a trap is installed as shown at the left trouble sometimes results. Line No. 1 drains the supply header, while line No. 2 drains the kettle. A pressure approximately equal to the header pressure will build up in the trap through line No. 1. The steam condensed in the kettle will keep the pressure in the kettle well below header pressure, and consequently the kettle will not drain satisfactorily.

The better practice is to trap both the header and kettle separately, as shown in the sketch at the right.

water and to hold back steam or vapor. Most modern traps will also remove air which is found in coils or jackets and which, if not removed, will interfere with steam circulation.

Water must be removed from the coils promptly and completely to make way for more steam to continue the process, but if steam is allowed to escape before it is condensed the processing becomes very costly. This is due to a very elemental law of physics.

Neither is it functioning properly if it does not drain the condensate promptly from the coils or jacket.

Oftentimes a lard refinery or other departmental foreman will insist that he cannot get results from his cooking if the apparatus is trapped. An inspection will often reveal the trap bypass opened and the trap not in operation.

In such cases it might pay to disconnect the bypass, making it discharge onto the floor or over a floor drain. It could then be used to drain the jacket,

*T. M. Sinclair & Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Government Slaughter of Pigs and Sows Is Brought to a Close

Closing its emergency hog program on September 30, the government has had slaughtered for its account over 6,000,000 pigs and 200,000 sows. All sows passing inspection were processed for meat and up to within one week of the close of the program all pigs weighing between 80 and 100 lbs. went into meat channels. During the last week of the period pigs weighing between 70 and 100 lbs. were processed for meat.

There has been marked increase from week to week in the marketing of sows. At the close of the first full week of the program 21,004 sows had been slaughtered. This number increased steadily until at the close of the last week for which figures were available at the time of going to press more than double that number were processed for meat.

The original program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration called for the slaughter of 4,000,000 pigs weighing between 25 lbs. and 100 lbs. and 1,000,000 sows soon to farrow. Owing to the slowness of the sow program and the demand from farmers in many sections for permits to ship their pigs, the pig quota was increased to 5,922,000 head. The 4,000,000 quota was passed on September 19.

Duration of Campaign.

The slaughter of these hogs began on August 23, the campaign extending over a period of five and one-half weeks. Pigs were bought at prices ranging from \$6.00 to \$9.50 per cwt., the lighter weights bringing the higher prices. A bonus of \$4.00 per cwt. was paid on all plainly pregnant sows weighing 275 lbs. and over. The minimum weight on this class of hogs was later reduced to 240 lbs.

September 29 marked the close of the emergency program. Pigs and sows received by authorized processors after the close of trading on September 29 commanded the regular market price for swine of similar weight and grade. No permits to ship pigs were issued by authorized processors and commission agencies for delivery later than September 29. This permitted a clean-up by October 1 of all pigs and sows awaiting emergency slaughter.

It is estimated that as a result of the buying of pigs under the emergency

marketing program, the reduction in hog marketing for the fall and winter season will amount to a maximum of about 1,200,000,000 pounds. This reduction will be about 50 per cent greater than would have been obtained by the purchase of the original quota of 4,000,000 head.

The emergency purchases of both sows and pigs will result in a total reduction in hog tonnage, through the next marketing year, of approximately 1,500,000,000 pounds.

Results to Be Felt After Jan. 1.

This emergency program is expected to have little influence on hog receipts up to January 1, 1934, but after that time the effect will begin to be felt.

Hog slaughter under federal inspection during the marketing year ending September 30, 1933, is estimated at about 47,200,000 head, apart from the pigs and sows slaughtered under the emergency hog-production control plan.

Packers' Marketing Agreement

Since the public hearing at Washington on September 8 negotiations have been in progress between the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the Institute of American Meat Packers regarding the marketing agreement for the meat industry. This agreement was submitted by the Institute of American Meat Packers as the recognized trade association of the industry, and after the hearing the agreement was taken under consideration by the AAA, as the law provides.

Following this hearing there were published reports to the effect that the agreement as submitted had been rejected. Officials of the AAA stated that they were at a loss to explain such reports. "Consideration of various terms in the proposal, principally the matter of inspection of books, is progressing without disagreement," the department said.

Guy C. Shepard, head of the hog division, pointed out that considerable negotiation will be necessary before a code acceptable to the government, packers and livestock raisers can be finally completed. Progress to this end is reported.

How Pigs Came In

Estimated receipts of pigs for government account at the 20 principal markets of the country are as follows:

Aug. 23 to Sept. 14, incl.	2,403,200
Sept. 15	109,000
Sept. 16	71,000
Sept. 18	157,000
Sept. 19	151,000
Sept. 20	175,000
Sept. 21	168,000
Sept. 22	175,000
Sept. 23	115,000
Sept. 25	205,000
Sept. 26	128,000
Sept. 27	153,000
Sept. 28	153,000

Total to Sept. 28.....4,363,200

Estimated receipts at the additional 57 markets brings the total pigs slaughtered to Sept. 28 to about 6,100,000 head.

Piggy sow slaughtering up to Sept. 22 totaled 132,561 head. Since that date about 58,000 additional have been received, bringing the total to Sept. 28 to approximately 190,000 head.

This is the largest crop-year slaughter since 1928-29.

The movement of pork and lard into storage during the four months, May to August, this year, was the largest on record, the increase in total stocks on September 1 over those of a year earlier being equivalent to 1,860,000 pigs.

The relationship between hog prices and corn prices the last three months has been unfavorable for hog production, and is expected to continue unfavorable until at least early in 1934. This will result in a smaller 1933 fall pig crop than if feed supplies had been more plentiful and relatively lower in price.

Meat for Emergency Relief.

It has been anticipated that this government hog program would produce approximately 85,000,000 lbs. of meat available for emergency relief purposes. At times it has been estimated that fully 100,000,000 lbs. would be desirable for this purpose and there has been the suggestion of a government purchase of some 10,000,000 or 15,000,000 lbs. to supplement the output of the emergency plan.

The initial shipment of this emergency pork was expected to go to Montana, according to a statement by Guy C. Shepard, in charge of the meat processing section of the AAA. Four carloads of 30,000 lbs. each were requested by relief authorities at Butte and one carload for Billings.

Approximately 20,000,000 lbs. of this pork will have finished the curing period and be available for shipment within the next week. Shipments of this pork to various relief stations will be made largely from the nearest available stocks which packers have processed and stored for the account of the Secretary of Agriculture.

The estimated total cost of the program is \$45,000,000, for which it is expected a processing tax will be imposed on live hogs during the coming marketing year.

Producers Ask Government to Fix Hog Prices at Once

Fixing of hog prices, f.o.b. Chicago, not later than November 1, at their pre-war relationship with prices of things that farmers buy; early launching of a campaign to reduce corn acreage for 1934 by 20 per cent; and emergency conversion of hogs into food for needy families when necessary in the future in order to support a parity price level for hogs were recommended to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration by the National Corn-Hog Producers Committee of Twenty-five, following a 3-day conference at Chicago recently.

The recommendations of the National Corn-Hog Producers' Committee have been taken under advisement by the Administration for immediate economic analysis. If deemed sound and feasible, after necessary modifications, the recommendations will be considered for adoption by the Administration, it is stated.

The producers' committee recommended that the price of hogs be advanced "through agreements between the Secretary of Agriculture and meat processors (and/or licensees) as quickly as possible, so as to reach (not later than November 1, 1933) a price not less than parity f.o.b. Chicago, such price to include the amount of the processing tax." Committee recommendations included a graduated price schedule discriminating against heavy hogs, flexible market differentials based on experience, weighing and grading of all hogs under federal supervision at country points as well as at terminal markets, and a processing tax of \$2.00 per hundredweight to be placed on all live hogs November 1, 1933.

Surplus Pork for Sausage

The committee recommended further that "the reduction in supply resulting from the pig purchasing program be supplemented to whatever extent necessary by converting surplus pork stocks into sausage for distribution through relief agencies and for sale through regular channels at a fixed nominal price, also insofar as possible through increased export.

Under the recommendations,

hog producers who signed contracts to reduce their 1934 corn acreage by not less than 20 per cent would be paid a benefit of \$1.00 per hundredweight on all hogs weighing less than 220 pounds which they marketed between November 1, 1933, and June 1, 1934, and a corn benefit of 30 cents per bushel of average production on the number of acres in the 1934 corn allotment.

According to the Committee's proposed long-time corn and hog control program, hog benefits would be paid in small amounts during the marketing year, 1934-35, contingent on the filing of sales reports, which would be kept henceforth by all contracting growers. If the plan should be approved, 25 per cent of the corn benefits would go to growers upon approval of the contract; 15 per cent on August 1, 1934, following proof of compliance as regards corn, and the remaining 60 per cent on December 1, 1934.

Acreage taken out of corn would be left idle or would be used for pasture,

hay or soil building crops, but not for any other feed or marketable crop excepting grass seed. The committee's recommendations specify that the closing date for signing contracts should be January 15, 1934, "no contracts to be approved and plans put into effect unless signed contracts providing for taking out of production at least 15,000,000 acres have been secured by that date."

Tax for Hogs and Corn.

It is recommended that funds for the hog benefit payments of \$1.00 per hundredweight and for conducting any necessary emergency conversion of surplus pork stocks into sausage be obtained from a processing tax of \$2.00 per hundredweight on all live hogs.

It is further recommended that funds for the corn benefit payments shall be derived from "the full processing tax possible and practicable under the Agricultural Adjustment Act on all processed corn commencing November 1, 1933, and continuing until November 1, 1935; such revenue to be supplemented by other funds which now are available or may become available to the Secretary of Agriculture for purposes of this kind, and also by necessary processing tax on hogs during the 1934-35 season, beginning November 1, 1934."

The committee asked that "in justice to American corn growers who are being asked to reduce corn production by at least 20 per cent, an equal reduction of imports of such competing products as blackstrap molasses, tapioca, sago, and vegetable oils should be put into effect by quota or other effective means as may be permitted by law. In addition, compensating taxes, equivalent to the processing tax on corn, should be levied on the above-named competing products, and also on competing syrups, starches and sugars."

AAA TO HANDLE RELIEF FOOD.

A special unit of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration will be formed at once for the purpose of buying surpluses of farm products and transferring them to the 3,500,000 families on relief rolls, it was announced by Secretary Wallace and George N. Peek, Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Heading up the new organization will be Maj. Robert M. Littlejohn, one of the fiscal representatives of the War Department general staff. Assisting him will be Chester C. Davis and General William I. Westervelt, directors of production and of processing and marketing, respectively, of the Adjustment Administration. Specific purchases of commodities will be made with the advice of chiefs of the administration's

Watch the Markets!

It's just as important to know the market when prices are low as when they are high.

It is vital to know the market when prices are fluctuating up or down.

The time seems near when market fluctuations upward can be looked for. *In such times it is easy to buy or sell a car of product anywhere from 1/4c to 1c under the market.*

A car sold at 1/4c under the market costs the seller \$37.50; at 1/2c under he loses \$75.00; at 3/4c under he loses \$112.50; at 1c under he loses \$150.00.

The same is true of BUYERS of carlot product. If they pay over the going market they stand to lose similar amounts.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER'S DAILY MARKET SERVICE gives an exact reflection of the market and the market price on each of the full trading days of the week.

Cost of this service for a whole year can be more than saved in a single carlot transaction made at 1/4c variation from actual market price.

Information furnished by THE DAILY MARKET SERVICE is vital to anyone handling meats on a carlot basis. For full information, write THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

commodity sections, particularly those concerned with dairy products, poultry, hogs, cotton, cattle, fruits and vegetables, and grains. The new unit will cooperate with the Federal Emergency Relief Administration which plans to distribute the commodities through state and local relief agencies.

"This plan frankly recognizes that the United States government has at least as much responsibility toward its own people as it assumed toward those of other countries several years ago," Secretary Wallace said. "It is a frank avowal that we do not propose any longer to see millions of people inadequately clothed and fed, and suffering all the unfortunate consequences of malnutrition and exposure, while surpluses of the commodities they need are begging for a market. Either as a cause of or as a result of the depression, the ordinary machinery of distribution and exchange has broken down. The action we are taking now is the most direct kind possible—the physical transfer of the commodities from those who have them to those who want them."

COOPERATIVE MEAT PROMOTION.

Arrangements have been completed by the National Live Stock and Meat Board for active participation in an intensive meat promotion campaign on the Pacific Coast. The request to take part in the campaign, largely through a schedule of meat merchandising demonstrations, comes from the Pacific Livestock and Meat Institute. The institute, in cooperation with the California Wool Growers, is sponsoring the program which will be centered in the San Francisco Bay area, October 23 to 28.

Cities in which meetings are scheduled, include San Francisco, Berkeley, Oakland, Alameda, Sausalito, San Rafael and San Jose. Plans call for demonstrations before groups of retail meat dealers, housewives, service clubs, students, teachers and other groups. Contests will play a prominent part in arousing interest throughout the bay area.

Plans are under way for meat window and counter display contests, as well as meat recipe and meat identification contests. Lectures will be given at each meeting, bringing out the up-to-date facts as to the food value of meat. The week's program will be introduced by a meeting of retailers, packers, women's clubs and other interested groups to map out the campaign.

ARGENTINE PACKERS' PROFITS.

Meat packing firms, or frigorificos, of Argentina showed a net profit of 20,623,711.29 paper pesos during 1932, according to the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Statis-

tics prepared by the ministry of agriculture show this sum represents a return of 9.35 per cent on the total capital, whereas in 1931 a profit of 24,515,843.69 paper pesos represented 11.27 per cent.

Two of the companies, Cia. Frigorificos Argentina de Tierra del Fuego and S. A. Frigorificos del Puerto Deseado, operating in Patagonia, in the southern portion of Argentina, showed losses, while the other ten companies showed gains ranging from 1.69% to 22.44%. The two firms showing losses have a total capital of 4,046,600 paper pesos and a total loss of 339,991.77 paper pesos representing a loss of 8.40%. At the same time they wrote off 124,665.77 and 74,444.71 paper pesos respectively, for depreciation of buildings, machinery, etc.

The capital of the concerns remained practically unchanged during 1932, showing an increase consisting chiefly of the 3,856,280 paper pesos capital of the Frigorifico Guleguaychu, S. A., Guleguaychu, Province of Entre Rios.

On December 31, 1931, the total capital amounted to 217,559,723.05 paper pesos while a year later it had increased to 220,634,040.33 paper pesos.

In the accompanying table the capital and profits in dollars and pounds sterling have been converted into paper pesos at par:

Companies or Frigorificos.	Capital.	Net profits.
Swift de La Plata....	45,455,545.45	10,202,083.75
Armour de La Plata..	45,454,545.45	3,587,825.54
La Blanca	22,727,272.72	1,957,112.57
Wilson	11,363,636.36	625,016.59
Anglo	1,704,545.45	60,326.59
Smithfield	12,886,363.63	800,799.42
Sansinena	24,890,909.09	410,985.48
T. del Fuego	2,400,000.00	Loss
Pto. Deseado	1,646,000.00	Loss
Guleguaychu	3,856,280.00	242,870.30
Liebig's	24,363,636.36	2,090,945.13
Bovril	14,415,705.82	256,778.09
Total	220,634,040.33	20,623,711.29

The loss of Cia. Frigorifico Argentina de Tierra del Fuego amounted to 200,312.65 paper pesos or 8.33 per cent and the loss of S. A. Frigorifico del Puerto Deseado amounted to 139,679.12 paper pesos or 8.48 per cent.

In both 1931 and 1932 Swift de la Plata paid a dividend of 20 per cent on common stock; Armour de la Plata paid 6 per cent, and Frigorifico La Blanca, 7 per cent. Wilson de la Argentina paid 7 per cent on preferred stock and 5 per cent on common stock in 1932, while in 1931 they paid 7 per cent and 10 per cent, respectively. The Smithfield and Argentine Meat Company paid 7½ per cent on preferred stock both years. In 1932 Liebig's Extract of Meat Company paid 9 per cent on common stock against 10 per cent in 1931, while they paid 5 per cent both years on the preferred. Cia. Bovril Ltda., in 1932 paid 6 per cent and 9 per cent on their different classes of preferred shares and 3 per cent on common stock, while in 1931 the dividends were 6 per cent, 8 and 2 per cent respectively.

Letters to the Editor

Constructive comments and interesting information invited for this column. Anonymous communications will be ignored.

BAD PACKER SALES HABIT.

Editor THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER:

The smart boy or man who first conceived the idea of wiring salesmen the daily fluctuations of the market, to prove to the buying public how sensitive the wholesale price was to the live hog market, has cost the meat packing industry more dollars than there is gold in the United States treasury. How and why?

First, because every time a salesman gets a wire from his house to drop a half-cent on loins, lard or whatever it is, he jumps in and tries to load up the trade at the low price.

My salesman sees his orders going to competitors, says that guy must have a tip-off, and he goes in to cut his price.

Some other salesman says my drop must be in the mail, or at the Western Union, so he takes his cut.

But when that same salesman gets a wire of an ADVANCE on loins, lard or whatever it is, does he immediately put the advance into effect?

He does not—he tells all the customers he can reach by phone, foot and auto, "The price is going up, let me book you for next week."

And he does book him—and the packer gets stung on both ends and in the middle!

Monday's price list should hold good for the week, and everyone who has given a thought to it knows this is the only way to cure the rottenest job of merchandising any bunch of intelligent men ever countenanced. One price list for the week—and it to sell on, not to whittle on, will help us get money to pay higher prices for livestock and higher wages to our employees, and have something for the stockholders.

Yours very truly,

WESTERN PACKER.

RED HOTS AS FISH BAIT.

New York, September 27.

Editor The National Provisioner:

We have heard a lot of talk about the low prices at which frankfurters are selling, but we didn't ever expect they would get to using them as fish bait.

According to as dignified a newspaper as the New York Evening Post a party of fishermen along the New Jersey coast ran out of bait on a recent trip. One of the party suggested frankfurters, of which they had an ample supply. The result of using the toothsome franks as bait is reported by the Post as a record catch of weakfish and croakers (meaning the kind of fish, not meat salesmen!)

The fish, says the Post, just couldn't resist the bologna (which shows the Post to be a little mixed on meat nomenclature.) Anyway, it's a pretty good fish story to start the 1933 season.

Yours frankly,

ERNEST WRIGHT.

EDITORIAL

Cattle and Beef Markets

So much attention has been given during the past six months to hogs as a source of meat surplus that the situation in relation to cattle and the enormous contribution of beef to the total meat supply has been lost sight of in large measure. This may be attributed to the fact that hogs are listed as one of the basic commodities in the Agricultural Adjustment Act and other meat producing animals are omitted.

Now the cattlemen are coming to the front and asking for aid in their situation. Cattle prices are low, and they feel that some plan must be evolved to increase the returns on their marketings. At least one group of cattlemen figures that \$3.00 per hundredweight over current prices for quality cattle, with other grades seeking relative levels, is necessary to meet the situation.

The cattle population of the United States is reported to be the largest of record. This, of course, includes both dairy and beef cattle, dairy cattle contributing more to the increase than animals raised solely for meat production. The dairy industry has increased by leaps and bounds during the past two decades. The significant feature of this increase to the meat industry is to be found not only in the enormous contribution of veal in the form of dairy calves but the fact that practically all dairy animals ultimately find their way into meat channels.

Old observers at the principal stock yards of the country recognize the strong influence of dairy blood in recent years even in a part of the steer runs, especially those of the plainer quality. Such animals compete sharply with plain to medium grades of beef steers and with beef cows.

The Department of Agriculture stated recently that larger marketings of cattle during the next twelve months are in prospect, "but fewer of the better finished kinds and more of the lower grades will be included." This is due in part to drought conditions in range areas and the attendant marketing not only of steers but cows as well.

This prospective situation would seem to be something of a continuation of that prevailing so far this year. During the first eight months of 1933 approximately 200,000,000 lbs. more beef was produced under federal inspection than in the same period of 1932. It is only logical to believe that at least a similar and probably greater increase was shown in uninspected slaughter. As a result, the total beef output has been very heavy during a period when consumer buying power has shown little marked improvement.

"A substantial reduction in cattle numbers seems necessary before the cattle industry will again be on a profitable basis," the Department of Agriculture states. Where and how the reduction is to come is yet to be decided.

It would seem probable that the beef cattle industry would find little difficulty in pulling itself out of the doldrums if some means could be found to eliminate the competition of dairy cattle, at least all but the better grades. Already the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is considering plans for the reduction of butter output to bring production and consumption on more nearly parallel lines. This will necessarily call for the disposition of large numbers of dairy cows. At the same time dairymen are weeding out their marginal cows.

Whether or not these cattle will be put through beef channels is not yet known, but if they are the already heavily burdened beef market will have difficulty in effecting a price revival and the surplus meat situation, in spite of the disposition of millions of potential porkers, will have little early relief.

Hog and Pork Prices React

Hog prices met with a sharp decline toward the close of the week, due to heavier receipts and lower fresh pork prices. A week ago hogs at Chicago reached a top of \$5.45, equivalent to the highest figure in this market since October, 1931. This resulted in considerably increased receipts of commercial hogs during the week just ended. At the same time fresh pork prices, especially loin prices, declined. This could be attributed in part to the warmer weather prevailing in many large consuming areas, but in large measure to the refusal of consumers to buy at the higher figures.

For some time there was an extreme scarcity of fresh pork cuts, due to the relatively small commercial slaughter of hogs which took place during the period of the emergency pig and sow program. As a result prices moved upward. It would seem, however, that the point at which buying power could be maintained was passed, and lower wholesale price levels were necessary to move the product into consumptive channels.

It is this latter factor in the distributive outlet for meats and meat products that so often appears to prevent prices for finished product reaching levels which will make possible prices for livestock satisfactory to producers.

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Practical Points for the Trade

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Handling Hog Casings

The matter of good practice in handling hog casings on a small kill—too small to warrant the installation of modern casing cleaning equipment which handles the product in a short time—was discussed in part in a recent issue of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER. This related to the handling of stomachs and bungs.

In the following the handling of the small guts is described, including pulling, stripping, chilling, fermenting, sliming, salting and packing.

Handling the Small Guts.

After the stomach and bung have been removed, the next step in handling hog casings is to loosen the small casings from the edge of the ruffle fat. In doing this the ruffle is placed at the edge of the table with the cap of the middles to the right. The puller grasps this with his left hand and pulls the casings loose from the fat with his right hand. The casing is broken off a short distance above where it joins the middle gut.

None of the ruffle fat should be left on and care should be taken not to cut or score the casing. When about half of the set has been removed, the casing is thrown over a peg to mark the middle of the set. After 10 sets are pulled they are tied together in a bundle and sent to the stripper who strips out the contents. This is usually done by closing down on the casing with the hand, flattening it and running it through the hand so as to force out the contents. In larger houses stripping is done by machinery.

After stripping, the casings are placed in ice water and are left there until chilled. The temperature of the water should not be above 50 degs. and may well be held still lower. When the weather is warm it is especially important that this water be kept iced.

Stripping and Soaking.

Before putting in the iced water seven or eight sets are tied in a knot in the center. These knots are hung on a stick and the guts stripped over into a tierce. Fifty sets of casings are placed in a tierce making it about one-third full. Instead of letting them hang on the stick tie them to a piece of wood so the center portion of the guts may be held in the bottom of the tierce with the rest of the casings. The tierce is then filled with water at a temperature of about 75 degs. and the casings soaked

over night or until complete fermentation of the mucous and muscular coating of the casing wall has taken place.

The room in which the soaking is done should be kept at a temperature of around 75 degs. F. to insure uniform temperature during the soaking process. In summer it is sometimes necessary to use ice water for fermenting. If they become over-fermented they blow up, are soft, tender and break easily. If they are undersoaked the skin will be hard to pull, the slime will be hard and the gut green looking. In this case soak them in cold water for a couple of hours before sliming. If oversoaked, put them in water before sliming.

If it is desired to shorten the time in which the casings are slimed, they should be put in still warmer water for four or five hours to induce putrefaction. The use of ice and a handful of salt in the tierce in summer time slows up putrefaction.

To reduce the odor of fermenting casings, salt may be used in the fermentation water. This makes the casings whiter and reduces their odor. Care must be exercised in the quantity of salt used. If too much, it will dry and burn the casings, and if too little it will have no effect on the control of odor. A 10 to 12 deg. strength on the salometer is recommended for the water.

After fermenting the casings are again stripped by hand or machine and are left for half an hour in water at 100 degs. F. and then run through the sliming machine.

Sliming Casings.

If stripped by machine care must be taken that the skins do not break when put into the machine. Put in three to four strings and let them run through the machine for about one foot. With the left hand push one-half of the cleaned portion, together with the slices, back into the machine, so that the three to four strings will run double through the machine. Then tie a thin cord to the center of the strings in order to facilitate the catching of the strings when they come out of the rollers.

Sliming may be done by hand, with a 12-in. long butcher knife having an absolutely straight back, on a wooden board that is slightly covered.

After sliming the casings are put in cold water until overcleaned. This is done by placing two or three sets in warm water, about 95 degs. F. and then running the casings across a board, scraping the surface lightly with a knife. This removes all the contents of the inside. The casings are then placed over night in a salt solution of 15 to 20 degs. salometer strength and iced so that a temperature of 55 degs. F. is maintained. This is designed to bleach the casings.

Grading Hog Casings.

The next day they are graded for width by running water through them. Water is used not only because it washes the casing but because it exposes any holes that may be present. All holes but worm holes are cut out at this time. Cut the casings with square ends wherever there are holes. These cuttings are usually tanked. Casings are then dropped into a gage which has various opening of the same width as the various grades. The casings are fitted into the right opening and are then placed in that grade. Metal gages are becoming more popular than wood because of the need of a gage narrow in width to register the slight differences which are so important in grading. If metal it must be of material that will not rust.

After grading and bundling, the casings are dipped and rubbed in medium fine salt then put in a bin with perforated bottom and left there for about a week to cure and drain. Care should

S. P. Fats in Lard

Where hams are boned and fattened pickle fats are produced. Some of these fats can be used in certain kinds of sausage to which they are especially adaptable. The balance are used in manufacturing lard.

Many packers complain of poor results when pickle fats are used in lard. This appears to be due in large measure to the method of handling rather than to the fats themselves.

In an article in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER a packer described the method he had worked out for handling and rendering pickle fats for profitable results. For a reprint of this article, fill out and mail the attached coupon, with 10c in stamps:

The National Provisioner,
Old Colony Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Please send me reprint on "Using S. P. Fats in Lard."

Name

Street

City

Enclosed find 10c in stamps.

be taken not to leave them in the bin too long as they get dry and the salt falls off but if taken out too soon they will not be cured properly.

When the casings come out of this cure they should have no odor if they have been properly cleaned. If not, odor will be present.

Salting and Packing.

On removal from the curing bin the salt is shaken off and they are then thoroughly re-rubbed with fine salt until they have absorbed about 40 per cent of their weight.

After being salted the casings are packed tightly in barrels or tierces. A layer of salt is spread over the top, the head fitted into the barrel or tierce. Air should be excluded as completely as possible. Overhaul at least once every 30 days.

The casings should be stored in cool temperatures as warm air has a tendency to dry out the tierces allowing the hoops to become loose. This means leakage of pickle and the fermentation and discoloration of the casings.

The first installment of this discussion on "Handling Hog Casings" appeared in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER of September 16, 1933. It described the handling of stomachs and bungs. This second installment describes the handling of the small guts; the third installment, which will appear in an early issue, will discuss the handling of middles.

Meat Chilling Methods

A small meat and sausage manufacturer has a cooling problem about which he writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Could you advise me if freshly-killed meat can be chilled properly by direct expansion coils with an automatic compressor?

The matter of whether or not a compressor operates automatically has no bearing on the temperature in a cooler and the speed with which carcasses can be chilled. The important points are a compressor large enough to give the required temperature in the cooler and sufficient coil area.

While overhead coils are still used for chilling work, the trend is toward brine sprays. Other factors being equal, sprays will chill quicker and maintain both the meat and the cooler in better condition than either direct expansion or brine coils.

If you are contemplating construction of a new cooler, it probably would be cheaper and more satisfactory in the long run to have the cooler designed and the equipment specified by a competent refrigerating engineer, instead of attempting to figure out the problems involved by yourself.

Watch "Wanted" page for bargains for sale.

Operating Pointers

For the Superintendent, the Engineer, and the Master Mechanic

INSTALLING STEAM TRAPS.

(Continued from page 15.)

ranged in batteries. The practice sometimes employed of using one trap to drain the discharge from several units is apt to cause short-circuiting and result in poor elimination from one of the units.

In all cases the trap should be located as close as possible to the unit to be drained, and usually below the unit, although there are installations where this later precaution may not be necessary.

By-passes are often installed. But as indicated before, these may be the cause of waste, due either to careless or wilful opening of the bypass valve during processing or due to leaky valves. It is better to have the drain discharge on the floor, where any loss of steam will be quickly detected.

One of the important qualifications of a successful master mechanic is his ability to recognize trap requirements and keep his equipment not only supplied with traps, but with traps properly installed and maintained. Trap maintenance is just as important as installation, for a trap, like any other piece of good equipment, will benefit by occasional inspection and prompt repairs when necessary.

In any instance an attempt to economize by utilizing old obsolete traps, installing cheap equipment or attempting to regulate condensate discharge by hand-throttling is as futile as the ostrich's method of hiding his head in the sand.

The good trap is paid for, whether

Bacon for Slicing

Many packers who make sliced bacon are not having satisfactory results. They handle the bacon for slicing as if it were to be sold as slab bacon. *This cannot be done.*

If the bacon is not carefully handled, cured and smoked the product is likely to mould when it is sliced and packaged, especially if it is held in the retail market for some days.

Sometimes the packer thinks this is the fault of the wrapping or container. This is not the case. *The trouble is in the method of handling.*

Instructions for preparing bacon for slicing have been prepared by THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER. Subscribers can secure copy by sending 10c in stamps with request on the attached coupon.

The National Provisioner,
407 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
Please send me instructions on
"Bacon for Slicing."

Name.....

Street.....

City.....

Enclosed find 10c in stamps.

you get it or not. If you don't pay the trap manufacturer, you pay the coal dealer and pay him dearly.

USE OF PLANT RECORDS.

(Continued from page 14.)

Where possible it is advisable to go even further. All correspondence, reports, etc., should be delivered to the head of the department, he passing them down the line until they have reached the party directly responsible for handling, each in turn stamping the report or correspondence.

After the matter has been handled, and before it is sent to the file, clerks or minor executives should be required to read and stamp. This practice familiarizes the entire department with all matters being handled by the department, and is an added precaution against overlooking some feature.

Personal jealousy, or the fear of being undermined, works against a policy of this kind at times. It must be impressed on each member of the department that before he can step out of his shoes he must have some one prepared to step into them, if he expects to advance. And the better this party is prepared to assume his duties the more efficient he will be considered, for when it comes to a final analysis the true test of an executive is his ability to build an organization that will function smoothly and flexibly.

Again, with reference to a system of reports and statistics, any number of cases could be cited which may or may not fit the particular case. But the point I am bringing out is that if a report is made out it should be of sufficient value to warrant the effort; that it should be accurate and represent the actual conditions; that it should be carefully analyzed; that unnecessary reports should be eliminated; that where possible composite reports should be created, where it will eliminate unnecessary clerical work.

ALL ARE SUBJECT TO CODE.

All members of a trade or industry are subject to provisions of the code approved for that trade or industry, whether they have signed it or not, according to a ruling issued by the National Recovery Administration on September 25. Since the beginning it has been understood that this was the case, but no definite ruling had been made regarding the matter. The text of the NRA statement issued by Frank S. Polak, assistant counsel, follows:

"In reply to a number of questions that have come to the National Recovery Administration, it was pointed out by the Administration today that under the National Industrial Recovery Act a code approved by the President becomes binding upon each employer in the trade or industry on the effective date stated in the code, regardless of whether or not the particular employer has "signed" the code; but after the effective date of the code an employer who has not got the Blue Eagle and wants to get it must sign a certificate of compliance, adding to it the statement "we have complied with the operative provisions of the code for thetrade/industry." He can then obtain the Blue Eagle by delivering this certificate to his post office."

DICTIONARY of **KVP** PROTECTIVE PAPERS FOR PACKERS

GENUINE VEGETABLE PARCHMENT:

a pure, white, odorless paper, greaseproof, that will not go to pieces in cold or boiling water, or in salt or vinegar pickle. USED FOR: all fresh, pickled, salted or otherwise cured meats; for all smoked and cooked meats; for butter and margarine; for poultry wrappers and poultry box liners.

CRINKLED PARCHMENT: for Ham Jackets in cooked ham retainers; barrel covers over heads of slack barrels; liners for back-packed sweet pickle meats; liners for cotton and burlap sacks of frozen and dry salt meats.

LARD LINER PARCHMENT: for liners of lard and shortening cartons up to and including 2 lbs.

SUPER LARD LINER PARCHMENT: for liners of lard and shortening cartons over 2 lbs.

WUN DER BAR: (Genuine Greaseproof) for wrapping smoked meats, cooked hams, sausage items.

WHITE OILED: for wrapping fresh pork; for between-layer sheets for sausage in cartons. A treated paper (with pure mineral oil).

PROSPERITY WATER-PROOFED: a treated paper, golden in color, highly blood and water resistant; an excellent utility sheet. For wrapping all kinds of fresh meat.

FREEZERBURN: for wrapping green hams and bellies for the freezer. Meets requirements of B. A. I. for box liners for trimmings for the freezer. Gives 100% protection; has finest record of any paper ever made for freezer use.

WET WAXED: for lining boxes of offal for shipment fresh and for the freezer; for wrapping beef kidneys, beef and calf sweetbreads, for export.

D-O-K: (deodorized waxed kraft) a general utility sheet, ideal for lining boxes of offal for shipment fresh or for the freezer; also a wonderful sheet for wrapping green hams and bellies for the freezer. Odorless.

KALAMAZOO VEGETABLE PARCHMENT COMPANY
PARCHMENT (Kalamazoo County) MICHIGAN

Fig. is sol. sup. pas. it i the men diff. light all any flow In to th tor a bunk it lea The c the a define may l revers the op offered ment p excessi low rel Fig. case th exten next to locatio tering t ency to point. of grea tended very ef For bes be less ice dur The a superio cussed. of the angle o circulat are ba definite this typ as the is retar at a ve a serio refrige Fig. used in center amount erably.

Refrigeration and Frozen Foods

ICE BUNKER DESIGN.

Unsatisfactory cooling results are not infrequent in commercial refrigerators using ice. Frequently inadequate insulation or improper methods of installing insulation are responsible. More often the cause is found in improper bunker design.

A refrigerator of the ice bunker type can function satisfactorily only when the bunker is designed to allow enough air to circulate to handle the cooling load. The principles governing bunker design have been discussed by Clifford F. Holske in a recent issue of the *Refrigerating World*.

The bunker arrangement shown in Fig. 1 in the accompanying illustration is in common use. The ice rests on a solid waterproofed pan, and the air is supposed to enter the bunker at the top, pass down over the ice surface, where it is cooled, and then flow out over the pan edges into the food compartment. As the air flow is due to the difference between the weight of the light warm air and the heavy cold air, all natural circulation is vertical and any attempt to induce horizontal air flow must retard the circulation.

In this case the air is expected to rise to the upper section of the refrigerator and then flow horizontally to the bunker, again moving horizontally as it leaves the bunker after being cooled. The course of circulation is shown by the arrows, although there is no well defined course of travel and the flow may be retarded or even temporarily reversed by the inrush of air due to the opening of a door. The resistance offered to air flow by this arrangement produces low volume circulation, excessive temperature differences and low relative humidity.

Fig. 2 is a similar design, but in this case the air flow is directed to some extent by the baffle on the bunker side next to the refrigerator wall. This location is chosen because the heat entering through the wall creates a tendency towards upward air flow at this point. The height of the baffle is also of great importance as, if it is extended above the level of the ice, it will very effectively retard the circulation. For best results the baffle height should be less than the average height of the ice during normal operation.

The arrangement shown in Fig. 3 is superior to the two previously discussed. The length of horizontal travel of the air has been reduced and the angle of the drip pan facilitates cross circulation. Both sides of the bunker are baffled and the course of the air definitely directed. Narrow bunkers of this type will be quite satisfactory, but, as the width increases, the circulation is retarded unless the pan is installed at a very sharp angle, which results in a serious loss of headroom within the refrigerator.

Fig. 4 shows a bunker frequently used in commercial refrigerators. The center cold air outlet reduces the amount of horizontal air travel considerably. The faults most commonly

found in these bunkers show quite clearly in the drawing. The side baffles are extended up so far that air flow is restricted, despite the fact that the clear opening above the baffle is large enough to pass more air than need be circulated.

The restriction is brought about by the fact that the warm air rising in the refrigerator must flow over the baffle and then drop down before it reaches the ice surface. There is no natural tendency for it to drop until it has been cooled and it cannot be cooled until it has dropped, the obvious result is to retard the air flow.

Where other conditions are favorable, reducing the height of these baffles will result in lowering the refrigerator temperature from 5 to 10 degs. Fahr. The cold air flue shown imposes additional restrictions to air circulation that can be readily avoided.

Fig. 5 shows this bunker with the faults mentioned corrected. This type will operate satisfactorily, unless the width is more than 3 ft., in which case a multiplicity of cold air ducts can be used to advantage, as shown in Fig. 6. A well insulated ice refrigerator equipped with a bunker of this type can easily be maintained at a temperature of from 40 to 45 degs. Fahr. and will thus furnish an economical and generally satisfactory storage space for most perishable food products.

The bunkers shown are not represented as being ideal for all installa-

tions, but they will be applicable in most cases. The general application of sound engineering principles and common sense to the design of ice cooled refrigerators would result in greater satisfaction to the user.

FROSTED FOODS IN CALIFORNIA.

Two food wholesalers in southern California are distributing Birdseye frosted food products, according to Hayward Ayres, Los Angeles district manager for Frosted Food Sales Corp. One wholesaler serves eating establishments and institutions on land. The other supplies U. S. naval vessels and the merchant marine. As yet no efforts have been made to promote retail sales. Contacts to date by Los Angeles jobbers have been cafes, hospitals, etc. Retail food stores and markets will be contacted after institutional food business has been fully developed.

MEAT CURING IN MISSISSIPPI.

Ice manufacturing and local cold storage plants in Mississippi cured 686,840 lbs. of meat for farmers during the winter of 1932-33. With the experience already gained in meat curing and storage it is expected that a much greater amount of meat will be cured during the coming winter.

REFRIGERATION NOTES.

The association of commerce of Superior, Wis., has under consideration, the establishment of a cold storage warehouse.

The new ice plant of the Hamblen County Ice Co., Morristown, Tenn., is now in operation.

Dare County Ice & Storage Co., Wanchese, N. C., has plans in hand for the erection of an ice plant at Manteo, N. C.

A. M. Collier, Klamath Falls, Ore., plans the erection of a cold storage plant.

Fort Pierce Financing & Construction Co., Ft. Pierce, Fla., is planning the construction of a pre-cooling and cold storage plant.

E. F. and Clarence E. Wise have purchased the Peoples Ice and Storage Co., Manteo, N. C., and will remodel the plant.

Thomas B. Rudd, Clinton, N. Y., David G. Roberts, Clark place, and Olga M. Fagan, 7 Jason st., Utica, N.Y., have incorporated the Sanitary Cold Storage Co. at Utica, N. Y.

J. D. Johnston is erecting an ice storage and cold storage plant at Gilroy, Calif.

Callison's, Inc., Chehalis, Wash., is enlarging its cold storage plant.

The Tyler Warehouse & Cold Storage Co., has been incorporated in St. Louis, Mo., by I. F. Steinmeyer.

The Columbia Ice Co., Lake City, Fla., is enlarging its cold storage plant.

North Whittier Heights Citrus association, Hillgrove, Calif., is erecting a pre-cooling plant.



FIGURE 1



FIGURE 2

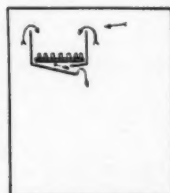


FIGURE 3



FIGURE 4



FIGURE 5

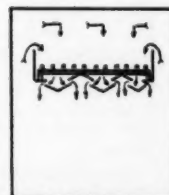


FIGURE 6

TYPICAL BUNKER DESIGNS.

The objections to and the advantages of these various arrangements are described in the accompanying article.

GERMAN MARKETS HIGHER.

The recent firm tendency in lard prices at Hamburg, duty unpaid, resulted in an average August price of \$11.67 per 100 pounds, according to reports to the Department of Agriculture. That figure was somewhat lower than the July average, but considerably higher than a year ago in both marks and dollars. Dollar prices at present are about double those of last March, and prices in marks also have made a material advance coincident with the strengthened protection of German domestic fat producers.

The import duty on lard remains at 1 mark per kilo (15.40 cents per pound at exchange of September 12). Lard imports in July were unusually small at 7,716,000 pounds, being little more than 1/3 of the July, 1932, imports. Indications are for continued reduced imports. Total lard imports into Germany for the current season to July 31 were 6.1 per cent smaller than the corresponding 1931-32 figures.

Prices in marks of heavy hogs at Berlin made a seasonal advance in August, but were somewhat lower than a year ago. In dollar equivalents, however, the August, 1933, average of \$11.78 per 100 pounds was the highest for any month since January, 1931, and about \$2.30 above the August, 1932, average. Returns from the June pig survey indicate some upturn from the January figure, but a total smaller than in June, 1932. Feed prices in Germany have tended to advance in recent weeks, as has the price of hogs in marks from early August to early September. Market receipts in July and August were somewhat larger than last year, according to preliminary figures.

For the current season to July 31, however, hog receipts at 14 cities were 11.9 per cent below the corresponding 1931-32 total. Hog slaughter at 36 points to July 31 were 13.4 per cent behind those of a year ago. Bacon imports continue considerably below those of a year ago, the seasons' total to July 31 being about 36 per cent below the corresponding 1931-32 total.

DANISH BACON SUPPLY LESS.

Danish exports of bacon for the current season to July 31 were 18 per cent under the corresponding 1931-32 figures. The decline in exports has been accompanied by a drop in hog numbers. Hogs in Denmark on July 15, 1933, totaled 4,383,000 head, a reduction of 10 per cent as compared with the number on June 20, 1932, and 20 per cent as compared with the record number of 5,453,000 head reported on July 15, 1931.

The total number of sows was 10 per cent below the number last summer and 29 per cent below the record number in 1931. The number in farrow was estimated at 278,000 head, a decrease of 17 per cent compared with last summer, whereas, those not in farrow showed an increase of 4 per cent to 164,000. Of this number 15,000 were set aside for slaughter. Owing to a change in classification from age to weight, it is impossible to make an accurate comparison of the different classes of hogs, other than breeding stock, with those of former years. This year the total number of hogs, other than breeding stock, on July 15 was 3,916,000 head as compared with 4,364,-

000 in 1932 and 4,798,000 in 1931. This year they were classified as follows: Suckling pigs, 1,028,000; hogs under 77 pounds, 1,064,000; hogs 77 pounds to 132 pounds, 998,000, and hogs 132 pounds and over 826,000.

DUTCH HOG PRICES HIGHER.

Prices of hogs in the Netherlands have been higher than in the six months immediately preceding passage of the Netherlands hog control act of August, 1932, according to the foreign agricultural service of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Factors contributing to the higher prices, says the bureau, were reduced hog numbers during the last half of 1932 as a result of an unfavorable relationship between hog prices and feed prices, a sharp increase in bacon exports following price fixing and export control under the act, a situation offset somewhat by agreements limiting imports of cured pork, and support of Dutch hog prices in recent months by higher prices in the British and German cured pork markets.

Numbers of hogs in the Netherlands in 1931 reached relatively high levels, and prices fell below levels regarded as meeting production costs. Pressure on producers was intensified by increasing competition from Denmark, Poland, and the Baltic States on British bacon markets. These conditions, together with abandonment of the gold standard by Great Britain, says the bureau, were important factors in precipitating a situation calling for action. The result was the Netherlands hog control plan, of which the chief objectives are the establishment of a price to hog producers "at least equal to production costs," and maintenance of the Dutch export bacon market.

Essential features of the plan are price fixing on bacon hogs, the products of which are exported; complete control of exports, including complete control of the marketing of bacon hogs, and imposition of a slaughter tax on hogs for domestic consumption to offset losses incurred in exports; control of imports, including the levying of import duties, to equalize the price of domestic and foreign pork; and hog production control.

MEAT INSPECTION CHANGES.

Changes in the federal meat inspection service are reported officially as follows:

Inspection granted.—Rubinsky & Shapiro, 3627-3629 Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Ill.; United Dressed Beef Co., 403-409 East 44th st., New York City.

Inspection withdrawn.—John Miner, Hyde Park, Vt.; Jacob Vogel & Sons, 2604 Colerain ave., Cincinnati, O.; Henry Obermeyer, 1224-1226 Bank st., Cincinnati, O.; Will F. Hoerter & Sons, 2011 Frankfort ave., Louisville, Ky.; The Filbert & Kulemann Co., 2961 Frederick ave., Baltimore, Md.; Morristown Produce & Ice Co., Morristown, Tenn.

Inspection extended.—The Baltimore Butterine Co., Baltimore, Md., to include The Filbert & Kulemann Co.

Change in name.—Swift & Company, 1304-1312 Adams st., Nashville, Tenn., and Neuhooff Packing Co., instead of Neuhooff Packing Co.

HOG AND PORK OUTLOOK.

Large slaughter supplies of hogs and other livestock and relatively large storage holdings of pork and lard were the principal factors resulting in the decline in hog prices in the United States during August, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Prices of pork on domestic markets during the month were steady to higher, but in foreign markets pork prices advanced sharply. Lard prices declined during August in both the United States and Europe.

Hog numbers in Denmark on July 15, as officially estimated, were 10 per cent smaller than a year earlier. A further reduction in the British import quota on bacon and hams has been proposed by the British Government. British bacon imports from October, 1932, to July, 1933, were about 12 per cent smaller than in that period in 1931-32, but lard imports and ham imports into the United Kingdom during these months were larger.

In late August of this year the emergency pig and sow buying program designed to reduce hog marketings during the coming year was put into effect in the United States. As a result of this program domestic slaughter supplies during the first 7 months of the 1933-34 marketing year are expected to be smaller than in the corresponding months in 1932-33.

CASINGS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Imports and exports of casings during August, 1933, with countries of origin and destination, are reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as follows:

	IMPORTS.			
	Sheep, lamb and goat, lbs.	Weasands, bladders, intestines, lbs.	Others, lbs.	
Denmark	2,027	.....	21,667	
France	520	.....	5,120	
Germany .....	.....	3,844	.....
Netherlands	7,367	.....	175	
United Kingdom	95,129	345	83,067	
Canada	49,329	1,352	394,097	
Argentina .....	.....	804	149,496	
Brazil	900	6,870	168,694	
Uruguay	11,961	320	38,924	
China	21,228	.....	.....
Persia	35,961	.....	.....
Turkey	68,047	490	11,522	
Australia	176,487	.....	2,710	
New Zealand	28,158	.....	2,287	
Others .....	.....	.....	.....
Total	497,244	14,114	820,962	

Sheep, lamb and goat casings imported during the month were valued at \$336,879; weasands, bladders and intestines at \$7,006; and other casings at \$83,038.

	EXPORTS.		
	Hog casings, lbs.	Beef casings, lbs.	Others, lbs.
Belgium	42,057	91,413	.....
Denmark .....	.....	42,892	.....
France	2,397	44,193	479
Germany	456,914	1,008,760	44,394
Italy	26,892	832	.....
Netherlands	88,804	113,598	.....
Poland & Dans.	10,055	6,008	.....
Spain	132,269	456,602	.....
Sweden .....	.....	35,785	.....
Switzerland .....	.....	65,114	.....
United Kingdom	438,065	13,561	1,690
Canada	12,091	15,890	11,916
Mexico	415	.....	1,000
Cuba .....	.....	1,706	299
Australia	95,834	.....	82
New Zealand	8,185	.....	150
Union of So. Africa ..	5,706	.....	.....
Others	515	.....	1,365
Total	1,320,316	1,896,890	61,114

Hog casings exported during August were valued at \$356,186; beef at \$233,185; and other casings at \$18,869.

Provision and Lard Markets

WEEKLY REVIEW

Trade Active—Market Easier—Hog Run Large—Hogs Rather Steady—Cash Trade Quiet—Commodity Weakness Factor—Hog Buying Program Ends.

While the market for hog products backed and filled during the past week, trend was downward, lard prices losing nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb. compared with the previous week. Trade was fairly active but very mixed. Considerable liquidation was apparent, influenced by less favorable currency inflation prospects, a slightly lower price range in hogs, reports of a quiet cash demand and weakness in other commodities and in securities.

A weakening in foreign exchanges, or in other words a strengthening in the dollar, had some effect. However, commission houses and packing interests were on both sides. Some new speculative absorption developed on the breaks on expectations of a stronger hog product situation in the future, and with agitation for additional government purchases of pigs.

Packinghouse interests were on the buying side of lard at times. On the other hand, hedge pressure developed on the recoveries. Bellies backed and filled in a moderate trade, with the trend somewhat easier.

The fact that the government pig buying program was to terminate on Friday, September 29, was hardly a factor, as the indications were that the revised program of purchasing 6,000,000 pigs would prove successful.

Receipts of hogs at western packing point last week were 1,229,100 head, of which 796,000 were government pigs, compared with 897,200 head the previous week and 376,300 head the same week last year.

Price of Hogs Lower.

Top hogs at Chicago eased from 5.40c the previous week to 5.25c this week, but recovered later to around 5.30c. Average price of hogs at Chicago this week was 4.65c, against 4.00c a year ago, 5.20c two years ago and 10c three years ago. Average weight of hogs received at Chicago last week was 253 lbs., against 254 lbs. the previous week, 253 lbs. a year ago and 231 lbs. two years ago.

Complaints of a quiet cash demand for product came from the West, but in the East a fair routine business in lard and meats was reported. However, warmer weather over the eastern part of the country served to cut down the meat demand somewhat.

Official exports of lard for the week ended September 16 were 11,992,000 lbs., against 7,470,000 lbs. last year. Exports from January 1 to September 16 have been some 399,915,000 lbs., against 387,558,000 lbs. the same time a year ago. So far this year Germany has taken 85,113,000 lbs., against 107,831,000 lbs. last year; the United Kingdom 218,979,000 lbs., against 168,315,000 lbs.; Netherlands, 25,886,000 lbs., against

26,902,000 lbs.; other European countries, 24,923,000 lbs., against 15,577,000 lbs.; Cuba, 7,684,000 lbs., against 19,854,000 lbs.; other countries, 42,830,000 lbs., against 49,079,000 lbs.

Exports of hams and shoulders, including Wiltshires, for the week were 1,130,000 lbs., against 865,000 lbs. last year; bacon, including Cumberlands, 1,105,000 lbs., against 162,000 lbs.; pickled pork, 379,000 lbs., against 145,000 lbs. last year.

PORK—Market was steady, but demand was moderate. Mess at New York quoted at \$18.75 per barrel; family, \$17.50 per barrel; fat backs, \$13.00@13.75 per barrel.

LARD—Demand was fair, but the market fluctuated with futures. At New York, prime western quoted 6.05@6.15c; middle western, 5.85@5.95c; New York City tierces, 5% @ 5% $\frac{1}{2}$ c; tubs, 5% @ 6c; refined continent, 6% @ 6% $\frac{1}{2}$ c; South America, 6% @ 6% $\frac{1}{2}$ c; Brazil kegs, 6% @ 6% $\frac{1}{2}$ c; compound, car lots, 7% $\frac{1}{2}$ c; smaller lots, 7% $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

At Chicago, regular lard in round lots was quoted at 2% $\frac{1}{2}$ c over September; loose lard, 67% $\frac{1}{2}$ c under September; leaf lard, 67% $\frac{1}{2}$ c under September.

BEEF—Market was quiet but steady. Mess at New York was nominal; packet,

nominal; family, \$11.87@12.75 per barrel; extra India mess, nominal.

See page 30 for later markets.

AUGUST LARD EXPORTS.

Exports of lard, neutral lard and cooking fats other than lard with countries of destination are reported by Department of Commerce as follows:

	Lard. lbs.	Other cooking fats. lbs.	Neu- tral lard. lbs.
Belgium	787,345	.....	135,677
Denmark	26,775	.....	57,880
Finland	357,775	.....	.....
France	313,610	.....	.....
Germany	4,346,493	7,865	78,787
Italy	475,667	.....	5,904
Mal. Cozo & Cyprus ..	73,640	.....	.....
Netherlands	1,409,839	.....	86,148
Norway	30,550	.....	3,980
Sweden	15,255	.....	73,199
United Kingdom	21,230,680	9,634	46,225
Canada	400,517	.....	.....
British Honduras	11,517	1,007	.....
Costa Rica	206,000	3,924	.....
Guatemala	77,700	4,212	.....
Mexico	3,987,296	7,231	.....
Cuba	522,653	4,696	.....
Dominican Rep.	208,562	86	.....
Haiti, Rep. of	247,280	45	.....
Ecuador	146,942	.....	.....
Venezuela	514,616	2,185	.....
Un. of So. Africa	208,528	2,890	.....
Others	89,572	107,016	.....
Total	35,714,412	157,127	480,790

Lard exported during the month was valued at \$2,332,783; neutral lard at \$35,881; other cooking fats at \$14,093.

Hog Cutting Losses Continue

Weakness in the live hog market toward the end of the week with an accompanying decline in the price of fresh pork loins resulted in only slight improvement in the cut-out value of hogs over that of a week earlier. Receipts of commercial hogs at the principal markets showed considerable increase, apparently due to the high prices prevailing at close of previous week.

Heavyweight butchers and packing sows were in increased supply and the greatest price declines were in these classes. Hogs averaging 180 to 210 lbs. commanded the highest prices.

High top for the week at Chicago was \$5.25 with the closing and low top \$5.15. The latter was 30c under the top of the same day a week earlier, which was the high day of the season and had not been beaten since October, 1931. For the first three days of the

current period the average price at Chicago was \$4.55 with the low average on the fourth day of the period at \$4.35.

Quality of the runs was only fair with the usual seasonal influences evident in the receipts.

The following test, worked out on the basis of live hog costs and green product values during the first four days of the current week, as shown in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER DAILY MARKET SERVICE, reflect some improvement in cut-out values, green product prices being slightly better during the period. However, all averages showed some cutting loss.

These tests are made on high quality butcher hogs. Representative costs and credits are used. The tests are important in that they show the packer not only whether he is paying too much for his hogs but also the handicap with which he starts his product on its way to the curing cellars.

	160 to 180 lbs.	180 to 220 lbs.	220 to 250 lbs.	250 to 300 lbs.
Regular hams	\$1.27	\$1.25	\$1.22	\$1.12
Picnics .....	.27	.26	.24	.20
Boston butts .....	.89	.89	.89	.89
Pork loins	1.45	1.33	1.15	.95
Bellies, light .....	.88	.88	.85	.80
Bellies, heavy .....	.....	.17	.17	.16
Fat backs .....	.....	.10	.12	.13
Plates and jowls .....	.08	.10	.10	.14
Raw leaf .....	.10	.10	.10	.10
P. S. lard, rend. wt. ..	.64	.70	.64	.58
Spare ribs .....	.09	.09	.09	.09
Regular trimmings .....	.15	.15	.15	.15
Feet, tail, neckbones ..	.04	.04	.04	.04
Total cutting value	\$5.37	\$5.29	\$5.06	\$4.65
Total cutting yield	87.00%	88.00%	89.50%	91.00%
Crediting edible and inedible offal to the above cutting values and deducting from these totals the cost of well finished live hogs of the weights shown, the following results are secured:				
Loss per cwt.	\$.15	\$.20	\$.25	\$.34
Loss per hog25	.40	.59	.93

\$135 Investment Earned \$1145 a Year



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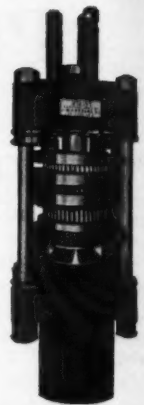
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Ohio



Tallow and Grease Markets

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW—A more mixed situation prevailed in tallow in the East the past week, with reports of quite a little stuff having passed at 3½c delivered towards the close of the previous week. Some reports had it that outside stuff had sold at 3½c delivered, but close observers this week stated that it was understood that most of the previous week's business was done at 3½c delivered. At any rate, sales of extra at New York were made this week at 3½c f.o.b., and the market ruled steady at that level, which was unchanged from the previous week. Some, however, were asking 3½c f.o.b.

It appeared as though less favorable currency inflation prospects had checked what looked at one time like a firmer trend. Easiness in outside commodities attracted some attention, but there was no material pressure on tallow. At New York, special was quoted at 3½@3½c; extra, 3½c; edible, 4½c.

At Chicago, the market was quiet but firm. Trade appeared restricted somewhat by lack of offerings, particularly in round lots. At Chicago, edible was quoted at 4c; fancy, 3½c; prime packer, 3½c; No. 1, 3½c; No. 2, 3c.

At the London auction this week, 1,143 casks were offered and 254 sold at prices 6d@1s lower than the previous sales. Mutton was quoted at 23s@24s 6d; beef, 21s@24s; mixed, 19s@21s 6d. At Liverpool, Argentine beef tallow, September-October shipment, was unchanged for the week at 21s. Australian good mixed, September-October, was unchanged at 20s 3d.

STEARINE—A quiet market was reported at New York this week, but the tone was barely steady. Some export business was reported at 5½c, but locally the market was quoted at 5½c asked. At Chicago, market was quiet and steady. Oleo was quoted at 4½c.

OLEO OIL—Market was quiet and routine at New York during the week, with little or no change. Extra was quoted at 5½@6½c; prime, 5½@5½c; lower grades, 5@5½c.

See page 30 for later markets.

LARD OIL—Market was moderately active and barely steady at New York. Prime was quoted at 10c; extra winter, 8c; extra, 7½c; extra No. 1, 7½c; No. 1, 7½c; No. 2, 7c.

NEATSFOOT OIL—Trade was rather quiet, but the market was steady. Pure at New York was quoted at 13½c; extra, 7½c; extra No. 1, 7½c; cold test, 16½c.

GREASES—Grease markets in the East presented a steadier tone the past week, being influenced by some improvement in demand and steadiness in competing quarters. There was a fairly good trade in yellow and house grease at New York at 3½c f.o.b., while other grades were only moderately active. Consumers, however, were not inclined to follow any firming tendency for the time being, apparently influenced by the reactionary trend in the outside

markets and less favorable currency inflation prospects.

At New York, yellow and house were quoted at 3½c; A white, 3½c; B white, 3½c; choice white for export 4½c.

At Chicago, market was quiet but firm. Offerings were limited, especially for nearby. This served to keep down trade somewhat. At Chicago, brown was quoted at 2½c; yellow, 2½@3c; B white, 3½c; A white, 3½c; choice white, all hog, 3½c.

By-Products Markets

Chicago, Sept. 28, 1933.

Blood.

Trading has slowed up somewhat. Market quoted \$1.75 nominal.

Unit Ammonia.

Ground and unground..... \$1.75n

Digester Feed Tankage Materials.

Market unchanged from last week.

Unit Ammonia.

Unground, 10 to 12% ammonia... \$1.65@1.75 & 10c
Unground, 8 to 10% ammonia... 1.85@2.00 & 10c
Liquid stick @1.25

Dry Rendered Tankage.

Market continues quiet. Prices unchanged.

Hard pressed and exp. unground per unit protein \$4.2½@4.7½n
Soft prod. pork, ac. grease & quality, ton @20.00
Soft prod. beef, ac. grease & quality, ton @18.00

Packinghouse Feeds.

Interest continues rather slow.

Digester tankage meat meal..... \$30.00
Meat and bone scraps 50% @25.00
Steam bone meal, special feeding per ton @27.50
Raw bone meal for feeding..... @25.00

Fertilizer Materials.

Interest continues fair. Prices steady.

High grd. ground, 10@12% am... @1.85 & 10c
Bone tankage, ungrd., low gd., per ton @18.00
Hoof meal @1.75

Horns, Bones and Hoofs.

Market steady with last week.

Horns, according to grade..... \$35.00@30.00
Mfg. shin bones 30.00@20.00
Cattle bones @15.00
Junk bones 15.00@16.00
(Note—Foregoing prices are for mixed carloads of unassorted materials indicated above.)

Bone Meals (Fertilizer Grades.)

Prices steady with last week.

Steam, ground, 3 & 50..... \$24.00@26.00
Steam, ground, 3 & 50..... @20.00

Gelatine and Glue Stocks.

Market continues quiet. Very little trading being done.

Kip stock \$10.00@12.00
Calf stock 12.00@15.00n
Shins, planks @10.00
Horn pits 12.00@17.00
Cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles... @25.00
Hide trimmings (new style)..... 4.00@ 6.00
Hide trimmings (old style)..... 6.00@ 8.00
Pig skin scraps and trim, per lb... 3@ 3½c

Animal Hair.

Stocks are well cleaned up and no great volume of offerings are apparent.

Summer coil and field dried..... @ ½c
Winter coil dried..... @ 1½c
Processed, black, winter, per lb..... @ 6½c
Processed, grey, winter, per lb..... @ 6½c
Cattle switches, each* 1½@ 2cn

*According to count.

EASTERN FERTILIZER MARKETS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Sept. 27, 1933.

Ground tankage sold this week at \$2.40 & 10c f.o.b. New York which is the present asking price. Unground tankage is about \$2.20 & 10c f.o.b. New York, with some outside production being offered at prices quite a little under this. South American is offered for shipment and nearby arrival at \$2.60 & 10c, c.i.f. U. S. ports.

Local dried blood is held at about \$2.50 per unit with no buying interest. South American is offered at this same price, c.i.f.

Unground dried mehaden fish scrap is offered at a lower price f.o.b. fish factories, Va., with very little trading being done.

OLEO PRODUCTS EXPORTED.

Exports of oleo oil, oleo stock and oleo stearine from the United States during August, 1933, with countries shipped to, are reported as follows:

	Oleo oil, lbs.	Oleo stock, lbs.	Oleo stearine, lbs.
Belgium	142,893	20,082	.....
Denmark	23,769	114,048	.....
France	6,800	.....	22,208
Greece	45,600	.....	.....
Irish Free State	37,730	.....	.....
Netherlands	572,528	353,440	133,408
Norway	88,801	60,632	2,115
Sweden	75,924	185,683	.....
Switzerland	16,566	8,028	.....
United Kingdom	851,204	64,833	399,640
Canada	18,841	.....	.....
Germany	337,078	230,711	.....
Others	28,427	10,040	.....
Total	2,246,348	1,058,097	557,456

Value of oleo oil exported was placed at \$138,300; that of oleo stock at \$64,250; and oleo stearine at \$31,687.

NICARAGUA TALLOW RULING.

Nicaraguan customs, not the municipal imposts as heretofore, will collect the taxes of 6 centavos per kilo on imported tallow, and 4 centavos per kilo on imported coconut oil, liquid or not, palm oil, fish oil, and similar substances for manufacturing soaps. This is a legislative amendment to the decree of June 3, 1932. Revenue from the taxes will be applied to the government's pension fund and to charity hospitals.

INEDIBLE FAT EXPORTS.

Tallow exports from the United States during August, 1933, totaled 367,550 lbs. valued at \$17,974; other animal greases and fats, 4,749,480 lbs. valued at \$188,327; grease stearine, 114,409 lbs. valued at \$10,556; and neatsfoot oil, 61,098 lbs. valued at \$4,409.

LARD AND GREASE EXPORTS.

Exports of lard from New York City, Sept. 1, 1933, to Sept. 27, 1933, totaled 13,781,990 lbs.; tallow, 1,192,170 lbs.; greases, none; stearine, 260,400 lbs.

COTTONSEED CODE PROGRESS.

Conferences have been in progress between representatives of the cottonseed products industry and representatives of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration looking to the preparation of a marketing agreement for the industry. Suggestions were made by the Committee of Nine representing the National Cottonseed Products Association for an increase in the price of seed to the farmer. These were taken under consideration by the administration. Whether or not something can be worked out in time to be effective for the present season's crop is not yet known.

Much information has been furnished the AAA which will be used in the drafting of the marketing agreement for the industry, which will be drawn by the administration, and it is believed that an agreement entirely satisfactory to all concerned will be the outcome. It is expected to be ready for consideration in the near future.

Some changes as to wages were embodied in recommendations made to the NRA. These included a minimum of 17½c east of the Mississippi River and 20c west of the river. In Arizona and California the minimum would be 30c an hour.

Eight hours is provided as the maximum day and 48 hours the maximum week except in cases of emergency such as fire, railroad embargoes, and hot or damp seed. This limitation requires the industry to abandon the 12-hour shift and adopt an 8-hour shift. Superintendents, managers, cashiers, salesmen, seed buyers and similar technically trained men receiving a salary of not less than \$100 per month are not subject to the hourly provisions of the code.

COTTON FARMERS CAN BORROW.

Cotton producers will be given an opportunity to secure an advance of 10 cents per pound on their present crop without liability to them, according to a recent announcement of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Details of the plan to provide this credit to cotton producers are now being worked out by the AAA in cooperation with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Farm Credit Administration. The plan, approved by the President, entails the lending of producers 10 cents per pound on their cotton crop, for the purpose of enabling them to hold their cotton until prices are nearer their fair exchange value.

MARGARINE TAX COLLECTIONS.

Internal Revenue collections on margarine for the month of August totaled \$166,095.57 compared with \$124,101.14 in the same month a year earlier. Of this amount the collections for each period were divided as follows:

	Aug., 1933.	Aug., 1932.
Colored oleomargarine	\$ 3,407.10	\$3,549.10
Uncolored oleomargarine	48,007.45	37,409.40
Dealers' special taxes	114,681.02	83,083.64

HULL OIL MARKETS.

Hull, England, Sept. 27, 1933. — (By Cable.)—Refined cottonseed oil, 19s 6d; Egyptian crude cottonseed oil, 17s.

MEMPHIS PRODUCTS MARKETS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 27, 1933.

Drastic liquidation in October cottonseed meal made its appearance in the market this morning. Price declined the full limit of \$1.50 per ton. October was traded in freely at \$16.00, against \$17.50 bid yesterday. Other months' decline was not in proportion to October. Action of the stock market, which was sharply lower, and commodity markets during the early hours accentuated weakness in cottonseed meal. However, before the close there was a turn in the market and quite a sharp recovery. October sold back up to \$16.20 and was salable at \$16.50. December meal, which had descended to \$18.25, sold up to \$19.00 on the close or an advance of 75c from the low.

Cotton seed market was quiet. Prices gave way reluctantly. The close was \$1.00@50c under the previous close. Trading was inactive. Prices held well in the face of liquidation in the cottonseed meal market.

LESS VEGETABLE OIL.

World production of vegetable oils is smaller this year than last, but the supply of animal oils and fats is considerably larger, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics stated in a report on the world situation in oils and oilseeds. Stocks of most oleaginous products, especially edible products, are larger than a year ago.

The German policy of self-sufficiency in animal fats is reported the outstanding development in the international trade factors affecting oleaginous products. Butter imports by Germany are controlled by contingents, and lard imports are checked by an import duty of about 15 cents a pound. The butter substitutes industry in Germany is restricted by raw material import controls and production quotas.

There has been a well defined price advance for most oils in the United States, but the bureau points out that supplies of butter, lard, and substitutes for both these commodities are still more than adequate to meet existing demand.

The decrease in world production of vegetable oils is attributed to lack of demand during 1932 and to reduced crops of oil-bearing materials last year and this year.

GERMAN SOYBEAN IMPORTS.

Restricted margarine production in Germany is hindering the import trade in soybeans, according to the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Imports of American beans, usually of relatively small volume, must meet the competition of Oriental soybeans. In 1932, rather more interest than usual was displayed in American soy beans. At present, however, margarine production in Germany is limited to not over 60 per cent of the 1932 output, and there is a heavy monopoly tax on soybean and other oilseed cake resulting from domestic crushing. Furthermore, the government is engaged in an effort to supply the margarine industry with more domestic animal fat through a new method of processing hogs.

COTTON OIL TRADING.

COTTONSEED OIL—Demand was quiet and routine, but store stocks at New York continue light. Prices fluctuated with the future market. Southeast crude, last sales, 3¼c; Southeast and Valley, 3¼c bid; Texas, 3c bid.

Market transactions at New York:

Friday, September 22, 1933.

	—Range—		—Closing—	
	Sales.	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot			460 a	Bid
Sept.			460 a	Bid
Oct.			470 a	485
Nov.			480 a	490
Dec.	13	497 481	488 a	492
Jan.	23	498 487	495 a	496
Feb.			495 a	510
Mar.	12	515 504	512 a	513
April	2	520 520	520 a	529

Sales, including switches, 50 contracts. Southeast crude, 3¼c nominal.

Saturday, September 23, 1933.

Spot	480 a	Bid
Sept.	480 a	Bid
Oct.	495 a	505
Nov.	505 a	515
Dec.	1 515 510	510 a 518
Jan.	5 522 520	518 a 524
Feb.		520 a 535
Mar.	7 535 535	535 a
April		535 a 548

Sales, including switches, 13 contracts. Southeast crude, 3¼c bid.

Monday, September 25, 1933.

Spot	460 a	Bid
Sept.	465 a	Bid
Oct.	1 475 475	475 a 490
Nov.		493 a 498
Dec.	3 505 503	502 a 507
Jan.		505 a 512
Feb.		505 a 520
Mar.	5 526 524	524 a 526
April		525 a 540

Sales, including switches, 9 contracts. Southeast crude, 3¼c bid.

Tuesday, September 26, 1933.

Spot	450 a	Bid
Sept.	455 a	Bid
Oct.		465 a 480
Nov.		475 a 490
Dec.	2 505 500	485 a 495
Jan.	3 506 506	493 a 502
Feb.		495 a 510
Mar.	10 525 515	510 a 515
April		510 a 530

Sales, including switches, 15 contracts. Southeast crude, 3¼c bid.

Wednesday, September 27, 1933.

Spot	445 a	Bid
Sept.	475 a	Bid
Oct.		450 a 465
Nov.		474 a 480
Dec.	4 480 480	480 a 485
Jan.		488 a 494
Feb.		490 a 505
Mar.	13 510 501	508 a
April	2 508 508	510 a 525

Sales, including switches, 29 contracts. Southeast crude, 3¼c bid.

Thursday, September 28, 1933.

Spot	445 a	....
Dec.	480 476	480 a 486
Jan.		485 a 492
Mar.	514 505	505 a 510
May		515 a 530

See page 30 for later markets.

Vegetable Oil Markets

WEEKLY REVIEW

Trade Fairly Active—Market Easier—Outside Conditions Dominating—Less Fear of Inflation—Cash Trade Routine—Crude About Steady.

Operations in cotton oil futures the past week were on a fairly good scale, but trade was spasmodic. Commission house interests and professionals were first on one side and then on the other. However, the main trend was downward, giving the market an easier tone compared with the previous week. While new buying power made its appearance at times, particularly on the setbacks, there was scattered liquidation and professional selling which readily satisfied the demands, together with moderate hedging against the new crops in the late months. It was again very evident that oil was not displaying any independent action, but was dominated by the outside markets, particularly the general trend of commodities and securities.

The Washington news was less helpful to values. Reports circulated from the capital were that the President is opposed to currency inflation. This served to bring about considerable liquidation and had much to do with the market trend. Selling appeared to come from disgusted longs, even though the administration continued to reiterate a policy of credit expansion and one of further enhancement of commodity values. Fears that the government program would prove a slow process led to some of the pressure, and while selling was not particularly aggressive, the market failed to display much recuperative power.

Market Sentiment Mixed.

Cash trade appeared to be routine again this week. Crude markets firmed for a time, with the Southeast and Valley reported 3½¢ bid. Subsequently prices eased with futures, and sales in the Southeast were reported at 3½¢, with that figure later bid there and in the Valley. Texas was quoted at 3¢.

Sentiment was quite mixed. There were those who felt that the government's program to lift food prices would ultimately prove successful. On the other hand, there were those who, looking at supplies and demand in oil itself, could not see any particular good in the market for the immediate future. One local observer pointed out that on the basis of gold, Texas crude oil was selling equal to around 2¢. This, he argued, would appear to be an irreducible minimum. Others were of the impression that oil would continue to take its cue from the outside trend, particularly future developments in land.

Weather Favorable for Crop.

Under influence of the latest inflation prospects, foreign exchange rates and the gold price showed a tendency to ease from the recent best levels. This phase of the situation had a depressing influence at times, as traders

were watching the dollar developments.

Weather in the South the past week was decidedly favorable for the cotton crop, being warm and mostly sunny, with little or no rain in the East and only local showers in the western districts.

The government scheme to advance cotton farmers 10¢ lb. on their cotton, it was calculated, would serve to slow up cotton marketing and possibly create a holding movement in the immediate future. This might become a strengthening factor on the nearby futures.

COCOANUT OIL—There was little or no change in this market during the week. Consumer interest was reported small, and the market was barely steady. At New York, tanks were quoted at 3½¢ nominal. At the Pacific Coast, tanks were quoted at 2½¢ nominal.

CORN OIL—Demand was reported dull, and the market was easier in tone. Price was quoted at 4½¢ Chicago.

SOYA BEAN OIL—No particular demand was in evidence, and the market ruled quiet and easier at 6¼¢ f.o.b. mills.

PALM OIL—Pressure from first hands continued light, but at the same time consumer interest was small and the market more or less nominal. Fluctuating exchanges had some influence. At New York, spot Nigre was quoted nominally at 4¼¢; shipment Nigre, 3¼¢; 12½ per cent acid, 3½¢@3¾¢; 20 per cent softs, 3¼¢@3½¢; Sumatra, 4¢.

PALM KERNEL OIL—Nominal.

OLIVE OIL FOOTS—While no particular activity in consumer demand was apparent, tone of the market was strong and some business was passing. At New York, spot foots were held at 6½¢@6¾¢. Shipment foots were quoted at 6½¢.

RUBBERSEED OIL—Market nominal.

SESAME OIL—Market nominal.

PEANUT OIL—Demand was rather slow, and the market was barely steady. Prices were quoted nominally 3¼¢@4¢ mills.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., Sept. 28, 1933.—Cotton oil futures were lower, with mills inclined to buy futures against crude as it is sold. Crude is barely steady at 3½¢ lb. for Valley and 3¼¢ lb. for Texas. Most buyers bidding ½¢ lb. less. Spot demand for bleachable is extremely light at 4½¢ lb. loose New Orleans. Soap stock is a shade easier at ½¢@1¢ lb. c.i.f. mid-west.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 28, 1933.—Crude cottonseed oil, 3¼¢@3½¢ lb.; forty-one per cent protein cottonseed meal, \$16.00; loose cottonseed hulls, \$5.00.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., Sept. 28, 1933.—Prime cottonseed oil, 3¼¢ lb.; forty-three per cent meal, \$17.50; hulls, \$3.00@4.00.



Many of the leading packers and wholesalers of the middle west, east, and south are selling Mistletoe. Let us refer you to some of them.

G. H. Hammond Company Chicago, Illinois

HAMMOND'S
Mistletoe
MARGARINE

Week's Closing Markets

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS

Provisions.

Hog products were fairly steady the latter part of the week and hogs were easier on a moderate cash demand, irregular outside markets and mixed trade. Operators were awaiting events.

Cottonseed Oil.

Cotton oil was barely steady. Trade is divided and interest is mostly in switching nearbys to futures. Crude, Southeast and Valley, 3½c lb. bid; Texas, 3c lb. bid.

Closing quotations on bleachable prime summer at New York, September 29:

Spot, \$4.55b; Oct., \$4.55@4.75; Nov., \$4.71@4.76; Dec., \$4.77@4.83; Jan., \$4.84@4.90; Feb., \$4.85@5.05; Mar., \$5.04@5.08; Apr., \$5.07@5.20; May, \$5.16@5.23.

Tallow.

Tallow, extra, 3½c f.o.b.

Stearine.

Stearine, 5½c.

Friday's Lard Markets.

New York, Sept. 29, 1933. — Lard prime western, \$5.90@6.00; middle western, \$5.70@5.80; city, 5½@5½c; refined Continent, 5½@6c; South American, 6½@6½c; Brazil kegs, 6½@6½c; compound, car lots, 7½c.

BRITISH PROVISION MARKETS.

(Special Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, Sept. 28, 1933.—General market dull. Demand poor for hams but lard fairly active. Picnics very dull.

Friday's prices were as follows: Hams, American cut, 68s; hams, long cut, 78s; Liverpool shoulders, square, none; picnics, none; short backs, unquoted; bellies, English, exhausted; Wiltshires, unquoted; Cumberlands, unquoted; Canadian Wiltshires, 76s; Canadian Cumberlands, unquoted, spot lard, 35s 6d; Oct., 31s 6d; Nov., 32s 6d; Jan., 33s 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKETS.

Arrivals of Continental bacon in the United Kingdom for the week ended September 14 totaled 68,883 bales compared with 70,240 bales a week earlier and 78,831 bales in the same period of 1932. Prices of first quality product at Liverpool for the week ended September 14, with comparisons, are reported as follows:

	Sept. 14, 1933.	Sept. 7, 1933.	Sept. 13, 1932.
American green bellies... Nom.	Nom.	Nom.	\$ 9.01
Danish green sides.....	\$18.21	\$18.07	10.72
Canadian green sides.....	18.10	16.04	9.48
American short cut green hams.....	15.28	15.49	11.35
American refined lard.....	7.47	7.51	7.02

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef this week up to Sept. 29, 1933, show exports from that country were as follows: To the United Kingdom, 144,941 quarters; to the Continent, 8,149. Exports the previous week were: To England, 32,165 quarters, to Continent, 8,229.

GERMAN HOGS AND LARD.

Hog prices at Berlin during the week ended September 14 averaged \$13.56 per hundredweight compared with \$12.88 the preceding week and \$11.56 in the same period a year ago. Prices of lard in tierces at Hamburg for the week ended September 14 were \$12.80 per hundredweight compared with \$12.98 a week earlier and \$10.36 a year earlier.

NETHERLAND EXPORT HOG KILL.

Netherlands export hog slaughtering during June were 95,310 head, compared with 112,181 head during the previous month and 90,374 head during June, 1932, according to the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Exports of live hogs in June declined considerably, both in numbers and value.

DANISH BACON EXPORTS.

A survey of British imports of bacon during the first seven months of this year reveals that Denmark's contribution has totaled 57 per cent, although Denmark was allowed 62 per cent, according to the Anglo-Danish commercial treaty. During the corresponding period of last year Denmark's share of British bacon imports totaled 64 per cent. It is reported that the British Ministry of Commerce has permitted Denmark to export the remainder of her bacon quota—the quantity with which she is now behind—during the next six months, and that 100,000 cwt. of this quantity be shipped as soon as possible.

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NEW ZEALAND MEAT EXPORTS.

Exports of frozen meat from New Zealand during July, 1933, totaled 33,275 beef quarters, 232,916 mutton carcasses, 863,747 lamb carcasses, 23,659 pork carcasses and 50,949 bags of boneless beef. Exports from October 1, 1932, to July 31, 1933, with comparisons, for the previous similar period, were as follows, according to the U. S. Department of Commerce:

	Oct. 1 to July 31—1933.	1932.
Beef quarters.....	275,541	144,061
Mutton carcasses.....	1,651,093	2,351,801
Lamb carcasses.....	7,929,613	7,737,833
Pork carcasses.....	196,312	118,375
Boneless beef (bags).....	222,870	184,590

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK SHOW.

San Francisco is said to clear more than 70 per cent of the livestock raised west of the Rocky Mountains, exclusive of the state of Washington, and apparently intends to capitalize on the importance of that industry in the near future. In November San Francisco will vote on a proposed bond issue of \$1,250,000 which would provide for the construction of a livestock exposition at Visitacion Valley, located on the San Francisco-San Mateo county line. With the backing of the Chamber of Commerce, and strongly recommended by both the city's board of supervisors and a mayor's advisory committee of 71 prominent citizens, the chances of passing the bond issue seem bright.

The exposition, planned for a 55-acre site, would include a half-mile trotting track, playground, grandstand and parking space. The main exposition building would occupy 15 acres, and would be a class A structure of steel, glass and concrete, capable of seating 17,000 persons. "Revenue to be derived from use of the exposition buildings," says C. W. Sooy, "will be amply sufficient to pay the interest on \$800,000 borrowed from the federal government, and to retire bonds. The legislature has already appropriated \$250,000 for the project. In addition, if the bonds are voted the federal government will make an outright gift to the city of 30 per cent of the cost for labor and material. The other 70 per cent will be borrowed by the city."

CHICAGO HIDE MOVEMENT.

Receipts of hides at Chicago for the week ended September 23, 1933, were 4,242,000 lbs.; previous week, 4,450,000 lbs.; same week last year, 4,050,000 lbs.; from January 1 to September 23 this year, 167,710,000 lbs.; same period a year ago, 138,782,000 lbs.

Shipments of hides from Chicago for the week ended September 23, 1933, were 5,130,000 lbs.; previous week, 4,602,000 lbs.; same week last year, 3,611,000 lbs.; from January 1 to September 23 this year, 194,629,000 lbs.; same period a year ago, 173,727,000 lbs.

WEEKLY HIDE IMPORTS.

Imports of cattle hides at leading U. S. ports, week ended Sept. 23, 1933:

Week ending	New York.	Boston.	Phila.
Sept. 23, 1933.....	152,312	2,247	.....
Sept. 16, 1933.....	33,041	2,300	.....
Sept. 9, 1933.....	33,282	816	258
Sept. 2, 1933.....	44,383	1,756	.....
	1,062,217	71,633	71,932
Sept. 24, 1932.....	7,007	.....	.....
Sept. 17, 1932.....	9,290	.....	.....
	372,177	45,584	173,472

Hide and Skin Markets

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES—Late on the opening day of the week, and following the display of easiness in all other commodity markets, one big packer accepted bids for a sizeable block of hides at a cent under big packers' last trading prices. Other packers followed somewhat unwillingly, but all packers moved sizeable quantities at these levels. The total movement, spread over the first two days of the week, is estimated around 185,000 hides, running mostly Aug. and Sept. take-off, with a few Julys included.

A shoe manufacturing tanner and a large sole leather tanner were buyers on a fair scale, and the movement appeared to be split up principally among six buyers. More hides were available at these prices, but tanners followed their usual custom of lowering bids after the initial movement and selling dried up.

At the present moment, bids are reported in the market at a cent down for more hides. Packers are not disposed to lower their prices any further, but are willing to sell at these levels. The future of the market is still more or less at the mercy of political and financial news.

Native steers sold at 12c, and extreme light native steers at 11c.

Butt branded steers moved at 12c; Colorados sold at 11½c. Heavy Texas steers moved in a small way at 12c, not many of these around; light Texas steers sold at 11c; extreme light Texas steers sold at 10½c.

Heavy native cows are quoted nominally at 11c; these have suffered from the lack of the usual buying of best summer hides by specialty tanners. Light native cows moved in a good way at 11c. Branded cows sold in a fairly good way at 10½c.

SMALL PACKER HIDES—One local small packer moved 3,500 Sept. all-weights, production of an outside plant, late last week at 11½c for natives and 11c for branded, and sold bulls at 8c for native bulls. Market easier, following the decline in big packer market, and quoted at present nominally around 10c for native all-weights and 9½c for branded. Some outside small packer all-weights sold at 9½c delivered, for natives late this week.

In the Pacific Coast market, 30,000 July-Aug.-Sept. hides, running well to Sept., sold at 9c, flat, for steers and cows, f.o.b. shipping points.

FOREIGN WET SALTED HIDES—South American market rather quiet, with last trading in regular weight Argentine steers late previous week at \$25.12½ gold, equal to 11½c, c.i.f. New York. Some Uruguay steers sold at close of last week equal to 10½c, c.i.f. New York, also 1,500 frigorifico extremes equal to 11½c. A lot of 1,000 frigorifico light steers sold this week equal to 11½c.

COUNTRY HIDES—Trading slow in country hides; offerings are rather light at this season of the year, and demand also is very light. Trimmed all-weights are quoted around 8½c, selected, delivered Chicago. Heavy steers and cows, 57-lb. up, quoted around 8c. Buff

weights, 43 to 57 lb., 8½@9c, top asked. Extremes, 23 to 43 lb., around 10c, selected; all quotations for trimmed hides, with untrimmed discounted about a half-cent. Bulls around 6c, flat. All-weight branded about 6½c, flat.

CALFSKINS—The good movement of packer calfskins during the past couple weeks has fairly well cleaned up the rather heavy stocks that had accumulated over several months. Couple packers have moved at least part of their Aug. skins, and most July and prior calf have moved. Last trading previous week, for June-July calf, was at 21c for picked northern point heavies 9½/15-lb., 20c for River point heavies, 17c for lights under 9½-lb., and 17½c for Milwaukee all-weights. One packer sold about 30,000 Aug. heavy calf this week, at 21c for picked northern point heavies and 19c for River point heavies.

Chicago city calfskins advanced a cent at the end of last week, in line with the packer market, when the 8/10-lb. sold at 15c and 10/15-lb. at 18c; however, the market eased off and around mid-week four or five cars sold at 14c for 8/10-lb. and 17c for 10/15-lb. Outside cities, 8/15-lb., quoted 15½@16c; mixed cities and countries about 14c; straight countries 12@12½c. Chicago city light calf and deacons were wanted early in the week at \$1.05, last trading price.

KIPSKINS—Packer kipskins again active late this week. One packer sold 15,000 July-Aug. kips, another packer 3,000 Sept., a third packer 8,000 Sept., and fourth packer 4,800 Sept. kipskins, all at 15c for northern natives and 14c for northern over-weights, steady prices.

Chicago city kipskins last sold at 14c, previous week, and this is considered the present market. Outside cities quoted 13½@14c; mixed cities and countries 12@12½c; straight countries about 11c.

HORSEHIDES—Horsehides continue about unchanged, with good city renderers quoted \$3.60@3.75 at Chicago, according to quality; mixed city and country lots generally \$3.00@3.50.

SHEEPSKINS—Dry pelts quoted 14½@15½c in a nominal way for full wools 1¼ in. and up; offerings are mostly short wools, ¾@1¼ in., and quoted 10½@11c, with pieces or torn skins half-price. Wool market continues strong. Receipts of shearings have slackened again and interest light; one packer sold another car this week at 80c for No. 1's, 65c for No. 2's, and 50c for No. 2's, steady prices; last sale by another packer was at 5c less for each grade. Pickled skins quiet and lacking in buying interest; market quoted \$5.50@5.87½ per doz. straight run of packer lamb at Chicago, with last sale at top figure and buyers' ideas not over \$5.50. Packer wool lambs last sold at \$2.00 per cwt. live lamb at Chicago, and \$2.10 per cwt. at New York. Outside small packer lambs quoted \$1.00@1.10.

New York.

PACKER HIDES—Market lower, in line with western market, and quotable on same basis. Two packers sold Sept. native steers at 12c; another packer sold Aug. and Sept. native steers at 12c,

while a fourth packer sold Sept. natives earlier at 13c. All packers sold total of 7,000 all-weight cows, mostly mid-June to late Sept., but some dating back into April all at 10c.

CALFSKINS—Last trading in 5-7 calfskins was a car collectors' at \$1.27½, with packer calf nominally 10c over this figure, sales early this week of 7-9 packer calf at \$1.85, with collectors' quoted \$1.75 nom.; some packer 9-12's also sold at \$2.55, with last sale of collectors' skins at \$2.45.

N. Y. HIDE FUTURE PRICES.

Saturday, Sept. 23, 1933—Close: Sept. 10.75n; Dec. 11.90@12.00; Mar. 12.05 sale; June 12.30n; sales 4 lots. Closing 5@10 points higher.

Monday, Sept. 25, 1933—Close: Dec. 11.60 sale; Mar. 11.75@11.79; June 12.00b; sales 13 lots. Closing 30 points lower.

Tuesday, Sept. 26, 1933—Close: Dec. 10.65@10.75; Mar. 10.90@11.00; June 11.10 sale; Sept. 11.25@11.50; sales 34 lots. Closing 85@95 points lower.

Wednesday, Sept. 27, 1933—Close: Dec. 10.50 sale; Mar. 10.70@10.75; June 10.90@11.00; Sept. 11.15@11.25; sales 35 lots. Closing 10@20 points lower.

Thursday, Sept. 28, 1933—Close: Dec. 10.40 sale; Mar. 10.61@10.70; June 10.90b; Sept. 11.15b; sales 19 lots. Closing unchanged to 10 points lower.

Friday, September 29, 1933—Close: Dec. 10.50@10.60; Mar. 10.80@10.85; June 11.05@11.15; Sept. 11.30b; sales 8 lots. Market closing 10 to 19 points higher.

CHICAGO HIDE QUOTATIONS.

Quotations on hides at Chicago for the week ended Sept. 29, 1933, with comparisons, are reported as follows:

	PACKER HIDES.		Cor. week, 1932.
	Week ended Sept. 29.	Prev. week.	
Spr. nat.			
stra. ....12	@12½n	13½@14n	9 @ 9½n
Hvy. nat.	@12	@13	@ 8½ax
Hvy. Tex.	@12½	@13	@ 8ax
Hvy. butt brand			
stra.	@12	@13	@ 8ax
Hvy. Col.	@11½	@12½	@ 7½ax
Ex-light			
stra.	@10½	@11½	@ 7½ax
Brnd'd cows.	@10½	@11½	@ 7½ax
Hvy. nat. cows	@11n	@12	@ 8ax
Lt. nat. cows	@11	@12	@ 8ax
Nat. bulls.	@ 8ax	@ 8n	5½@ 5½
Brnd'd bulls.	@ 7½n	@ 7½n	@ 6n
Calfskins ....17	@21	@21	9½@ 9½
Kips, nat.	@15	@15	@210
Kips, ov-wt.	@14	@14	8½@ 8n
Kips, brnd'd	@12½	@12½	7½@ 8n
Stunks, reg.	@1.00	@1.00ax	42½@50
Stunks, hris.	@50n	@50	@30

Light native, butt branded and Colorado steers 1c per lb. less than heavies.

CITY AND SMALL PACKERS.			
Native all-wts.	@10n	10½@11½n	7 @ 7½n
Branded	@ 9½n	@ 10	6½@ 7n
Nat. bulls.	@ 8n	@ 8½ax	@ 5½n
Brnd'd bulls.	@ 7n	@ 7½ax	@ 4½n
Calfskins ....14	@17	@15n	@ 8½n
Kips	@14	@14	@ 8½n
Stunks, reg.	@90n	@90n	40 @42½
Stunks, hris.	@40n	@35	@25n

COUNTRY HIDES.			
Hvy. str.	@ 8	@ 8	4½@ 4½
Hvy. cows.	@ 8	@ 8	4½@ 4½
Butts	8½@ 9	@ 9	@ 4½
Extremes	@10	@10½	@ 5½
Bulls	@ 6	@ 6	3 @ 3½n
Calfskins ....12	@12½	@12	@ 8
Kips	@11	@10½	@ 6½
Light calf. ....50	@90n	@90n	@25n
Dacons ....50	@90n	@90n	@25n
Stunks, reg.	@20n	@20n	@10n
Stunks, hris.	@10n	@10n	@ 5n
Horsehides	3.00@3.75	3.00@3.75	2.00@2.50

SHEEPSKINS.			
Pkr. lambs.	1.00@1.10	@1.00	45 @50
Sml. pkr.			
lambs	@80	@80	@75
Pkr. shearings	@80	@80	@75
Dry pelts	14½@15½	14 @15	7 @ 8

Live Stock Markets

CHICAGO

(Reported by U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

Chicago, Sept. 28, 1933.

CATTLE—Compared with close last week: Fat cattle again ran liberally, and prices worked lower, principally on common to medium grades. These sold at out of line prices compared with better grades last week. General market, weak to 25c lower, mostly 15@25c off, with longfed bullocks scaling over 1,500 lbs. showing more downturn on unreliable market. It was largely a steer run; extreme top, \$7.00 on medium weights, \$6.75 on 1,457-lb. offerings, \$6.75 on light yearling steers. Strictly choice lightweight fed heifers held up, but all other grades and all heavy heifers declined 15@40c, some common and medium grade light heifers selling 50c off; fat cows, fully 25c lower; cutters, 10@25c off; bulls and vealers, about steady.

HOGS—Compared with last Friday: Market 25@40c lower, heavies and packing sows off most. Increased receipts, dull outside and local demand, and a break in fresh pork trade were factors in the decline. Closing top, \$5.15, as against season's peak of \$5.45 last Friday; late bulk better grade 180 to 220 lbs., \$5.00@5.10; 230 to 290 lbs., \$4.25@5.00; 300 to 400 lbs., \$3.60@4.25; most light lights, \$5.00 downward; commercial pigs, below \$4.50; bulk packing sows, \$3.00@3.65; smooth lightweights, \$3.65@3.85; extreme weights, \$3.00 down.

SHEEP—Compared with close last Friday: Fat lambs, weak to 25c lower, only part of early losses regained. A dull dressed trade was principal price determining factor despite sharply reduced runs locally. Sheep were weak to a shade lower; supplies increased. Week's extreme top, \$7.30 for natives, little above \$7.25; best westerns, \$7.10 at close; bulk natives and rangers, \$7.00 downward; native throwouts, \$4.00@4.50; fat ewes, \$1.50@2.60; top, \$2.75.

KANSAS CITY

(Reported by U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

Kansas City, Kan., Sept. 28, 1933.

CATTLE—Light weight fed steers and yearlings met a rather dependable outlet all week and closed at strong to 25c higher rates. Offerings scaling 1,150 lbs. and above, were slow and around steady. Grass fat steers pre-

dominated in the week's supply and closing sales are 15@25c lower than a week ago. Prime 954-lb. yearling steers scored \$7.15, a new top for the year, while several lots of choice light steers and yearlings went at \$6.35@6.60. Best heavy fed steers went at \$6.25, and the bulk of the fed arrivals cleared from \$5.00@6.25. Most of the straight grassers were taken at \$2.75@4.25. Fed heifers and mixed yearlings are 15@25c higher, while grass heifers are about steady. Fat cows ruled slow and 10@15c lower, but cutter grades were little changed. Bulls ruled steady to 15c off, and vealers held steady with the late top at \$6.00.

HOGS—Hog values were under extreme pressure on the closing session, and final prices are 20@25c lower than last Friday. The week's top reached \$4.95 early in the period, but on late rounds of Thursday's session nothing sold above \$4.75. Most of the late arrivals of 170- to 240-lb. weights sold from \$4.65@4.90, while better grades of 250- to 300-lb. weights went at \$4.00@4.60. Underweights were scarce, and most of the 140- to 160-lb. selections ranged from \$4.25@4.80. Packing sows declined 15@20c on the close, with \$3.00@3.65 taking the bulk.

SHEEP—Trade in fat lambs was very slow at the close, and values were reduced 35@50c, natives showing the maximum loss. Shippers paid up to \$6.90 for choice rangers early in the week, but the late top rested at \$6.75. Best natives scored \$6.25, with others down to \$6.00 and below. Mature sheep held at steady to weak levels, with best fat ewes going at \$2.75; bulk, \$2.25@2.50.

OMAHA

(Reported by U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 28, 1933.

CATTLE—A broad demand for fed steers and yearlings resulted in higher prices early in the week, but later under pressure of liberal runs the early advance was lost, with current prices mostly about steady with a week earlier. Light heifers sold strong. Other she stock held about steady, with exception of some weakness on better grade grass cows and heavy heifers. Bulls are weak to 10c lower; vealers, fully steady. Choice yearlings, medium weights and weighty steers earned \$6.50, with one load 1,168-lb., \$6.55. Small lots of heifers sold up to \$6.15.

HOGS—Compared with last Saturday, hog prices are steady to 25c lower. Decline was mostly on weighty sows and weighty butchers. Thursday top, \$4.90; 160- to 230-lb. averages, \$4.45@4.75; 250- to 350-lb. weights, \$4.20@4.50; 140 to 160 lbs., \$3.60@4.50; sows, \$3.20@3.65.

SHEEP—Lamb prices have been under pressure, and comparisons with last Friday show a 25@50c decline. Yearlings and matured sheep are steady. Thursday's bulk sorted range lambs, \$6.25@6.50; top, \$6.65; sorted native lambs, mostly \$6.50; choice yearlings, up to \$5.25; good to choice ewes, \$1.75@2.75.

ST. LOUIS

(Reported by U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

East St. Louis, Ill., Sept. 28, 1933.

CATTLE—Compared with the preceding Friday: Steers sold mostly steady, with mixed yearlings and heifers, steady to 25c higher. Cowstuff and bulls ruled 10@15c lower, with vealers 25c higher. Choice yearling steers of 880-lbs. averages scored a top of \$6.50 for the week, with best matured steers \$6.25. Bulk of steers cleared at \$4.75@6.25. Mixed yearlings and heifers in good and choice flesh sold mostly at \$5.50@6.25, with medium descriptions mainly \$4.75@5.25. Top heifers registered \$6.30, and best mixed yearlings \$6.25. Top beef cows brought \$3.75, and bulk sold at \$2.25@3.00, with low cutters largely \$1.25@1.65. Top sausage bulls closed the period at \$2.75; good and choice vealers, \$7.00.

HOGS—Swine values tumbled sharply on Thursday, making net losses for the week of 25@50c. The practical top Thursday was \$5.20; late sales, \$5.00 downward. Bulk of all hogs, \$4.75@5.10; packing sows, \$3.25@3.65.

SHEEP—Fat lambs declined 50@75c during the period, other classes holding steady. Better lambs realized a late top of \$6.75 to city butchers, packers buying the bulk at \$6.00@6.50; common throwouts, \$3.50@4.00; slaughter ewes, \$2.00@2.75.

SIoux CITY

(Reported by U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

Sioux City, Ia., Sept. 28, 1933.

CATTLE—Yearlings were in best demand this week and strengthened slightly, while matured steers later were at about the same price levels as were noted last Thursday. Choice medium weight beefs sold up to \$6.50, long yearlings brought \$6.35, and most grain feds turned at \$5.25@5.85. Fat she stock ruled easier late, but most of the strong to 25c higher turn noted earlier was retained. Choice heifers reached \$5.75 sparingly, beef cows bulked at \$2.35@3.00, and most low cutters and cutters brought \$1.75@2.25. Bulls and vealers held firm. Medium bulls sold up to \$2.75, and choice vealers made \$6.00.

HOGS—Local receipts included approximately 38,000 pigs and 16,000 piggy sows eligible for government purchase. Moderate supply of commercial slaughter hogs during first three days of this week about met trade requirements. On closing trade, under a narrow outside inquiry, packers forced

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prices downward, and compared with last Friday a 15@25c decline was uncovered. Thursday's top held at \$4.90, while bulk of 160- to 240-lb. weights ranged \$4.50@4.75. Bulk of 240- to 300-lb. butchers cleared at \$4.00@4.50, with 300- to 340-lb. heavies bringing \$3.75@4.00. Light lights cashed mostly at \$4.00@4.75. Medium and light packing sows moved at \$3.40@3.65, with heavy weights clearing at \$3.00@3.40.

SHEEP—Lower dressed markets proved the dominant factor which carried live lamb prices 25@50c lower than last Friday's level. The late bulk of slaughter lambs moved \$6.25@6.50; top, \$6.50; week's top, \$6.60 sparingly. Aged sheep remained firm. Load lots of slaughter ewes turned at \$2.50; few, \$2.75. Packages of slaughter yearlings made \$4.50@4.75; choice, around \$5.00.

ST. PAUL

(By U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics and Minnesota Department of Agriculture.)

So. St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 27, 1933.

CATTLE—Trade in slaughter classes of cattle carried a weak undertone on early days this week, trade averaging weak to 15c lower than last week's close. Better grade light weight steers and yearlings received best action. Strictly good and choice grades sold at \$5.50@6.25; most medium weight and heavier offerings from \$5.50 down; medium to good steers, \$4.25@5.25; plainer grades, down to \$3.00. Common and medium heifers sold at \$2.50@4.25; odd lots, upward to \$5.85; bulk grass cows, \$2.00@2.50; cutters and low cutters, \$1.25@1.75; medium grade bulls, \$2.40@2.65; better vealers, \$4.50@5.50; choice, \$6.00.

HOGS—Hog prices are 10@15c or more lower than late last week, better 170 to 230 lbs. selling at \$4.85@4.90; desirable 230 to 260 lbs., \$4.60@4.85; most 260 to 340 lbs., \$3.90@4.60; better 140 to 170 lbs., \$4.25@4.90; packing sows, \$3.00@3.70; bulk, \$3.25@3.65.

SHEEP—Most better native ewe and wether lambs sold at \$6.25; one load sorted 83-lb. averages to shippers, \$6.50. Several loads of fat ewes sold at \$1.50@2.25.

CORN BELT DIRECT TRADING.

(Reported by U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 28, 1933.

Rather uneven but stronger trading in hogs featured the week at 22 concentration points and 7 packing plants in Iowa and Minnesota. Quotations were generally higher after Monday, but current bids are mostly lower, with heavy weights showing the most decline. Total receipts to date are slightly heavier than a week ago, but lighter than a year ago. Current prices are mostly 5@10c lower than last week's close. Good to choice 180 to

240 lbs., \$4.40@4.75; 250 to 290 lbs., mostly \$4.00@4.50; short haul big weights, occasionally below \$3.50; light and medium weight packing sows, \$2.90@3.45; heavies, \$2.75 down.

Receipts of hogs unloaded daily at these 22 concentration points and 7 packing plants for the week ended Sept. 28, were as follows:

	This week.	Last week.
Fri., Sept. 22.....	24,900	22,100
Sat., Sept. 23.....	24,500	24,300
Mon., Sept. 25.....	35,600	35,700
Tues., Sept. 26.....	13,600	11,800
Wed., Sept. 27.....	12,800	14,000
Thurs., Sept. 28.....	19,600	17,800

CANADIAN LIVESTOCK PRICES.

Leading Canadian centers, top livestock price summary, week ended Sept. 21, 1933:

BUTCHER STEERS.

Up to 1,060 lbs.

	Week ended Sept. 21.	Prev. week.	Same week, 1932.
Toronto.....	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.25	\$ 6.00
Montreal.....	4.25	4.50	5.25
Winnipeg.....	4.50	5.00	4.75
Calgary.....	3.00	3.00	3.85
Edmonton.....	3.25	3.25	4.50
Prince Albert.....	3.25	3.25	3.75
Moose Jaw.....	3.50	3.50	4.25
Saskatoon.....	3.00	3.00	4.00

VEAL CALVES.

	Week ended Sept. 21.	Prev. week.	Same week, 1932.
Toronto.....	\$ 8.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 8.00
Montreal.....	6.50	6.75	6.50
Winnipeg.....	5.00	5.00	5.00
Calgary.....	3.25	3.25	4.50
Edmonton.....	4.00	4.00	4.50
Prince Albert.....	3.00	3.50	3.50
Moose Jaw.....	3.50	4.50	4.50
Saskatoon.....	3.25	3.25	4.25

SELECT BACON HOGS.

	Week ended Sept. 21.	Prev. week.	Same week, 1932.
Toronto.....	\$ 7.40	\$ 7.00	\$ 5.85
Montreal.....	7.00	8.00	5.15
Winnipeg.....	6.65	7.00	6.75
Calgary.....	6.85	6.85	6.25
Edmonton.....	6.40	6.25	5.20
Prince Albert.....	6.45	7.10	5.45
Moose Jaw.....	6.35	6.50	5.35
Saskatoon.....	6.45	6.95	5.45

GOOD LAMBS.

	Week ended Sept. 21.	Prev. week.	Same week, 1932.
Toronto.....	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 5.75
Montreal.....	5.85	5.85	5.25
Winnipeg.....	5.00	5.00	4.75
Calgary.....	4.00	4.00	4.25
Edmonton.....	5.75	4.00	4.65
Prince Albert.....	3.25	3.25	...
Moose Jaw.....	4.25	4.50	4.25
Saskatoon.....	4.00	4.00	4.00

RECEIPTS AT CHIEF CENTERS.

Combined receipts at principal markets, week ended Sept. 23, 1933:

At 20 markets:	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ended Sept. 23.....	228,000	*1,407,000	406,000
Previous week.....	231,000	*1,170,000	483,000
1932.....	270,000	468,000	507,000
1931.....	236,000	467,000	504,000
1930.....	277,000	467,000	500,000
1929.....	301,000	510,000	509,000
1928.....	396,000	457,000	509,000

Hogs at 11 markets:

Week ended Sept. 23.....	1,243,000
Previous week.....	984,000
1932.....	384,000
1931.....	408,000
1930.....	399,000
1929.....	429,000
1928.....	388,000

At 7 markets:

Week ended Sept. 23.....	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Previous week.....	184,000	1,070,000	271,000
1932.....	188,000	826,000	302,000
1931.....	208,000	318,000	291,000
1930.....	187,000	333,000	424,000
1929.....	218,000	337,000	409,000
1928.....	242,000	359,000	431,000
1927.....	305,000	339,000	458,000

*Including 936,000 pigs and piggy sows this week and 597,000 a week ago.

LOANS FOR LIVESTOCK.

Loans up to a maximum of \$100,000 at 4 per cent interest will be made by the Central Bank for Cooperatives to the National Livestock Marketing Association for moving lambs and feeder cattle from the range areas of the West to the feeding areas of the Middle West, the Farm Credit Administration announced.

Funds advanced to the association will be loaned by it to its member sales agencies, and these, in turn, will lend to individual farmers. The proceeds will be used to pay freight and feeding-in-transit charges on the movement of the lambs and feeder cattle from the ranges of the West to feeding areas in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, South Dakota, and other states. It is expected that the livestock moved with the help of his loan will be marketed within six months, when the loan will be repaid.

As a result of this loan, range cattle men will find an outlet for their cattle in feeding areas, and will not be so inclined to market their livestock for consumption as they would if they did not have this outlet, it was said. At the same time, the growers of feed crops will find a market for such crops in feeding them to cattle. A similar commitment was granted last year to the National Livestock Marketing Association. Only \$60,000 was used, and the entire loan was repaid.

U. S. INSPECTED HOG KILL.

Inspected hog kill at 8 points during week ended Friday, Sept. 22, 1933, as reported to THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER:

	Week ended Sept. 22.	Prev. week.	Cor. week, 1932.
Chicago.....	90,550	93,906	97,094
Kansas City, Kan.....	32,884	33,816	40,311
Omaha.....	33,715	29,311	42,177
St. Louis & East St. Louis.....	44,207	40,597	40,480
Sioux City.....	17,962	14,612	26,784
St. Joseph.....	31,402	13,003	31,816
St. Paul.....	16,560	27,271	14,268
N. Y., Newark, J. C.....	47,959	45,960	40,943
Total.....	315,239	304,476	361,623

STOCK YARDS HEAD PASSES.

W. S. Witten, prior to his retirement three years ago superintendent of the Los Angeles, Calif., stock yards, passed away recently in that city following a lingering illness. For twenty-five years Mr. Witten was general superintendent of the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, and served in a similar capacity for ten years at Omaha, Neb. He was general superintendent of the Los Angeles stock yards for eight years. He is survived by his widow, Frances V. Witten.

SUPERVISION WITHDRAWN.

Jurisdiction of the packers and stockyards act was withdrawn from the Farmers' Live Stock Market at Bristol, Tenn.-Va., August 24, 1933, because the size of the yards has been reduced to less than 20,000 square feet.

Hogs - Sheep - Calves - Cattle

H. L. SPARKS & CO.

National Stock Yards, Ill.—Phone East 6261
Mississippi Valley Stock Yds., St. Louis, Mo.
Phone Tyler 2500

Order Buyer of Live Stock L. H. McMURRAY

Formerly of McMurray-Johnston, Inc.
Indianapolis, Indiana

LIVESTOCK PRICES AT LEADING MARKETS.

Livestock prices at five leading Western markets Thursday, Sept. 28, 1933, as reported by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics:

Hogs (light or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded):	CHICAGO.	E. ST. LOUIS.	OMAHA.	KANS. CITY.	ST. PAUL.
Lt. lt. (140-160 lbs.) gd.-ch.	\$4.00@ 5.10	\$4.00@ 5.15	\$3.55@ 4.55	\$4.00@ 4.80	\$3.85@ 4.75
Lt. wt. (160-180 lbs.) gd.-ch.	4.90@ 5.15	5.00@ 5.20	4.45@ 4.75	4.65@ 4.80	4.00@ 4.80
(180-200 lbs.) gd.-ch.	5.00@ 5.15	5.10@ 5.20	4.45@ 4.85	4.80@ 4.90	4.75@ 4.80
Med. wt. (200-220 lbs.) gd.-ch.	5.00@ 5.10	5.10@ 5.20	4.50@ 4.85	4.90@ 4.90	4.75@ 4.80
(220-250 lbs.) gd.-ch.	4.75@ 5.10	4.90@ 5.15	4.50@ 4.85	4.65@ 4.90	4.50@ 4.80
Hvy. wt. (250-280 lbs.) gd.-ch.	4.25@ 4.85	4.60@ 5.00	4.15@ 4.65	4.40@ 4.75	3.90@ 4.60
(280-350 lbs.) gd.-ch.	3.90@ 4.40	4.20@ 4.70	3.90@ 4.40	4.15@ 4.45	3.70@ 4.10
Pkg. sows (275-500 lbs.) med.-ch.	3.30@ 3.75	3.40@ 3.75	3.40@ 3.65	3.45@ 3.75	3.45@ 3.60
(350-425 lbs.) good	3.10@ 3.40	3.35@ 3.65	3.25@ 3.55	3.25@ 3.45	3.15@ 3.50
(425-550 lbs.) good	3.00@ 3.25	3.25@ 3.50	3.00@ 3.25	2.90@ 3.25	2.90@ 3.25
(275-550 lbs.) good	2.85@ 3.40	3.20@ 3.50	2.85@ 3.15	2.85@ 3.25	2.80@ 3.50
Sitr. pigs (100-130 lbs.) gd.-ch.	3.50@ 4.00	3.85@ 4.40			
Av. cost & wt. Thur. (Pigs excl.)	4.30-273 lbs.	5.03-220 lbs.	4.06-293 lbs.	4.48-240 lbs.	5.05@ 6.25
Slaughter Cattle and Calves:					
STEERS (900-900 LBS.):					
Choice	6.25@ 6.85	6.25@ 6.75	6.00@ 6.50	6.15@ 6.75	5.00@ 5.85
Good	5.75@ 6.25	5.50@ 6.25	5.35@ 6.00	5.40@ 6.15	4.15@ 5.15
Medium	4.50@ 6.75	4.00@ 5.50	4.35@ 5.35	3.90@ 5.40	3.00@ 4.15
Common	3.00@ 4.50	3.00@ 4.00	3.00@ 4.35	2.75@ 3.60	3.75@ 6.35
STEERS (900-1100 LBS.):					
Choice	6.25@ 7.00	6.25@ 6.75	6.00@ 6.50	6.15@ 6.75	5.15@ 5.75
Good	5.50@ 6.25	5.50@ 6.25	5.35@ 6.00	5.40@ 6.15	4.15@ 5.25
Medium	4.50@ 6.75	4.00@ 5.50	4.35@ 5.35	3.90@ 5.40	3.00@ 4.15
Common	3.00@ 4.50	3.00@ 4.00	3.00@ 4.35	2.75@ 3.60	3.75@ 6.35
STEERS (1100-1300 LBS.):					
Choice	6.25@ 7.00	6.25@ 6.75	6.00@ 6.50	6.00@ 6.85	5.00@ 5.75
Good	5.50@ 6.25	5.50@ 6.25	5.35@ 6.00	5.40@ 6.15	4.15@ 5.25
Medium	4.50@ 6.75	4.00@ 5.50	4.35@ 5.35	3.90@ 5.40	3.00@ 4.15
STEERS (1300-1500 LBS.):					
Choice	6.25@ 7.00	6.00@ 6.50	6.00@ 6.50	5.75@ 6.50	4.75@ 5.85
Good	5.50@ 6.25	5.25@ 6.25	5.35@ 6.00	5.00@ 5.85	5.35@ 6.00
HEIFERS (850-850 LBS.):					
Choice	5.75@ 6.40	6.00@ 6.50	5.75@ 6.15	5.75@ 6.50	4.50@ 5.35
Good	4.75@ 6.00	5.50@ 6.00	5.00@ 5.75	5.00@ 5.50	4.50@ 5.00
Medium	2.75@ 5.00	2.75@ 5.00	3.00@ 5.00	2.50@ 4.50	3.50@ 6.00
Common	4.50@ 6.25		5.00@ 6.00	5.00@ 6.00	2.50@ 4.50
COWS:					
Choice	2.75@ 5.00		3.00@ 5.00	2.50@ 5.00	2.75@ 3.35
Good	2.25@ 4.50	3.25@ 3.75	3.25@ 4.25	2.75@ 3.50	1.75@ 2.75
Com-med.	2.15@ 3.25	2.25@ 3.25	2.25@ 3.25	2.25@ 2.75	1.00@ 1.75
Low cutter and cutter	1.50@ 2.15	1.00@ 2.25	1.60@ 2.25	1.50@ 2.25	2.40@ 2.85
BULLS (YRLS. EX. BEEF):					
Good-choice	3.15@ 4.00	2.75@ 3.40	2.50@ 3.25	2.65@ 3.00	1.50@ 2.85
Cul-med.	2.25@ 3.15	2.00@ 2.75	1.85@ 2.60	1.75@ 2.65	4.75@ 6.00
VEALERS (MILK-FED):					
Good-choice	6.00@ 7.50	5.50@ 7.00	5.50@ 6.50	4.50@ 6.00	3.25@ 4.75
Medium	6.00@ 6.00	4.50@ 5.50	4.00@ 5.50	3.50@ 4.50	1.50@ 3.35
Cul-med.	4.00@ 5.00	2.00@ 4.50	2.50@ 4.00	2.50@ 3.50	3.50@ 5.00
CALVES (250-500 LBS.):					
Good-choice	3.50@ 5.00	4.75@ 5.75	4.00@ 4.75	3.50@ 5.00	1.50@ 3.50
Cul-med.	2.50@ 3.50	2.75@ 4.75	2.50@ 4.00	2.00@ 3.50	6.00@ 6.50
Slaughter Sheep and Lambs:					
LAMBS:					
(90 lbs. down) gd.-ch.	6.50@ 7.30	6.00@ 6.75	6.25@ 6.50	6.25@ 6.90	
Com-med.	4.00@ 6.75	3.50@ 6.00	4.00@ 6.25	4.50@ 6.25	4.00@ 6.00
YEARLING WETHERS:					
(90-110 lbs.) gd.-ch.	4.25@ 5.10	4.00@ 5.00	4.25@ 5.25	4.50@ 5.00	4.25@ 5.25
Medium	3.75@ 4.75	3.25@ 4.00	3.50@ 4.25	3.75@ 4.50	3.25@ 4.25
EWES:					
(90-120 lbs.) gd.-ch.	1.75@ 2.75	2.00@ 2.75	1.75@ 2.75	2.00@ 2.75	1.75@ 2.50
(120-150 lbs.) gd.-ch.	1.50@ 2.50	1.60@ 2.50	1.50@ 2.50	1.50@ 2.50	1.50@ 2.50
(All weights) com-med.	.75@ 2.00	1.00@ 2.00	1.00@ 1.75	1.00@ 2.00	1.00@ 1.75

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER show the number of livestock slaughtered at 16 centers for the week ended September 28, 1933, with comparisons:

CATTLE.			
	Week ended, Sept. 23, 1933.	Prev. week.	Cor. week.
Chicago	33,794	31,167	34,148
Kansas City	29,022	28,904	28,387
Omaha	18,779	21,022	25,012
East St. Louis	19,243	20,687	15,081
St. Joseph	9,182	8,483	4,458
St. Paul	11,169	9,860	6,640
Wichita	2,545	2,732	2,645
Fort Worth		5,124	
Philadelphia	1,283	1,853	1,944
Indianapolis	1,646	2,082	
New York & Jersey City	6,802	9,367	8,884
Oklahoma City	4,947	4,161	4,617
Cincinnati	4,282	4,506	4,970
Denver	3,900	3,230	2,854
St. Paul	11,586	12,733	11,807
Milwaukee	3,746	3,068	
Total	162,095	161,955	155,887

HOGS.

	Week ended, Sept. 23, 1933.	Prev. week.	Cor. week.
Chicago	87,935	91,478	92,518
Kansas City	32,884	33,816	49,311
Omaha	119,588*	78,204*	39,295
East St. Louis	29,778	40,004*	24,584
St. Joseph	70,886	45,776	16,051
St. Paul	101,610*	78,123*	28,707
Wichita	6,530	8,674	11,448
Fort Worth			3,624
Philadelphia	17,720	18,802	18,341
Indianapolis	12,853	12,815	
New York & Jersey City	47,530	45,826	49,254
Oklahoma City	37,097	22,652	7,635

Cincinnati	28,821	27,128	16,066
Denver	13,792	13,224	14,090
St. Paul	130,606*	70,691*	21,839
Milwaukee	24,531	16,765	
Total	775,462	603,106*	383,805

Including pigs and piggy sows bought for government account.

SHEEP.			
	Week ended, Sept. 23, 1933.	Prev. week.	Cor. week.
Chicago	68,235	75,265	77,705
Kansas City	29,173	22,000	20,007
Omaha	34,280	35,719	28,146
East St. Louis	10,868	12,631	9,201
St. Joseph	19,765	21,591	24,161
St. Paul	14,303	19,797	11,108
Wichita	1,008	1,102	963
Fort Worth			4,254
Philadelphia	8,903	8,759	10,255
Indianapolis	3,356	4,071	
New York & Jersey City	63,332	78,228	70,337
Oklahoma City	1,287	1,012	730
Cincinnati	2,214	5,778	3,609
Denver	45,813	60,123	5,195
St. Paul	26,894	21,087	17,720
Milwaukee	2,084	1,580	
Total	331,474	386,750	289,798

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK.

Receipts of livestock at New York markets for week ended Sept. 23, 1933:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Jersey City	3,675	11,385	4,907	41,120
Central Union	2,944	1,244		
New York	320	2,210	12,812	8,082
Total	6,839	14,825	17,719	58,248
Previous week	7,469	16,305	19,248	79,637
Two weeks ago	7,261	12,854	12,343	68,585

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1933.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,000	35,000	3,000
Kansas City	250	15,000	300
Omaha	350	5,000	1,000
St. Louis	300	17,000	100
St. Joseph	199	12,000	1,500
St. Paul	300	10,000	500
St. Paul	700	1,700	1,500
Fort Worth	200	1,700	
Wichita	100	2,000	
Denver	100	1,500	
Louisville	100	1,700	
Wichita		4,000	100
Indianapolis	100	9,000	500
Pittsburgh	100	3,100	1,000
Cincinnati	400		
Buffalo	300	5,200	400
Nashville	300	2,600	500

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1933.

Chicago	20,000	90,000	18,000
Kansas City	20,000	38,000	5,000
Omaha	15,500	25,000	6,000
St. Louis	7,500	28,000	2,500
St. Joseph	2,100	14,000	5,500
St. Paul	10,500	10,000	12,000
St. Paul	12,400	42,000	24,000
Fort Worth	1,600	1,100	2,100
Milwaukee	800	2,800	500
Denver	3,000	3,400	50,100
Louisville	800	3,500	500
Wichita	2,000	10,000	300
Indianapolis	800	12,000	1,200
Pittsburgh	800	5,300	3,500
Cincinnati	2,400	6,500	1,000
Buffalo	1,700	14,000	3,200
Cleveland	1,200	11,000	2,500
Nashville	1,000	2,700	200

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1933.

Chicago	8,000	40,000	8,000
Kansas City	8,000	28,000	7,000
Omaha	5,000	14,000	1,000
St. Louis	5,000	25,000	2,900
St. Joseph	2,000	11,500	3,000
St. Paul	2,700	9,000	1,000
St. Paul	1,800	16,500	9,500
Fort Worth	1,800	800	200
Milwaukee	800	4,000	600
Denver	900	1,200	13,500
Louisville	200	2,900	600
Wichita	1,000	5,000	200
Indianapolis	1,400	12,000	2,600
Pittsburgh		1,700	1,000
Cincinnati	900	6,100	1,500
Buffalo	100	2,600	300
Cleveland	200	7,000	1,500
Nashville	500	3,400	900

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1933.

Chicago	10,000	50,000	7,000
Kansas City	7,000	30,000	11,000
Omaha	6,500	25,000	11,500
St. Louis	3,200	22,000	1,500
St. Joseph	1,700	18,000	2,500
St. Paul	3,500	28,000	4,500
St. Paul	2,100	13,000	11,000
Fort Worth	1,500	3,300	300
Milwaukee	800	4,500	500
Denver	1,000	800	18,000
Louisville	300	3,300	300
Wichita	600	10,000	400
Indianapolis	1,600	10,000	1,000
Pittsburgh	100	2,100	1,500
Cincinnati	800	6,000	1,000
Buffalo	100	7,900	600
Cleveland	300	7,500	1,000
Nashville	200	2,900	500

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1933.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, September 30, 1933, with comparisons, are reported to THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER as follows:

CHICAGO.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour and Co.	5,952	2,178	10,598
Swift & Co.	5,006	1,310	19,889
Morris & Co.	3,205	.....	4,796
Wilson & Co.	5,071	2,135	6,888
Anglo-Amer. Prov. Co.	1,527	.....	.....
G. H. Hammond Co.	2,896	531	.....
Libby, McNeill & Libby.	486	.....	.....
Shippers	12,843	20,263	28,056
Others	6,740	31,496	2,534
Brennan Pkg. Co.	4,084	hogs; Independent Pkg. Co.	176
hogs; Hygrade Food Prod. Corp.	3,457	hogs; Agar Pkg. Co.	2,795
hogs.	.....	.....	.....
Total:	43,738	cattle, 7,318	calves, 68,425
hogs and 67,559 sheep.	.....	.....	.....
Not including 2,869 cattle, 2,570 calves, 40,904 hogs and 23,732 sheep bought direct.	.....	.....	.....

KANSAS CITY.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour and Co.	3,620	786	33,895
Cudahy Pkg. Co.	3,204	1,027	33,857
Morris & Co.	3,256	1,085	.....
Swift & Co.	3,799	910	40,116
Wilson & Co.	3,802	784	34,029
Independent Pkg. Co.	.....	.....	237
Jos. Baum Pkg. Co.	299	.....	12
Others	6,531	429	13,683
Total	24,011	5,021	165,817

OMAHA.

	Cattle & calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour and Co.	5,545	35,593	5,013
Cudahy Pkg. Co.	4,897	31,757	6,627
Dold Pkg. Co.	832	15,642	.....
Morris & Co.	2,063	4,011	1,263
Swift & Co.	5,490	20,065	5,883
Others	.....	18,397	.....
Eagle Pkg. Co., 8 cattle; Geo. Hoffman Co., 31 cattle; Grt. Omaha Pkg. Co., 47 cattle; Omaha Pkg. Co., 34 cattle; J. Roth & Sons, 83 cattle; So. Omaha Pkg. Co., 52 cattle; Lincoln Pkg. Co., 268 cattle; Nagle Pkg. Co., 34 cattle; Sinclair Pkg. Co., 119 cattle; Wilson & Co., 1,028 cattle.	.....	.....	.....
Total:	20,640	cattle and calves; 123,465	hogs; 18,786
sheep.	.....	.....	.....

EAST ST. LOUIS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour and Co.	2,975	2,701	5,025
Swift & Co.	4,081	3,198	4,030
Morris & Co.	1,094	747	.....
Hunter Pkg. Co.	1,579	.....	2,946
Hef. Pkg. Co.	.....	.....	1,615
Krey Pkg. Co.	.....	.....	890
Shippers	3,162	3,102	28,967
Others	2,619	221	15,267
Total	15,480	10,027	58,760
Not including 2,631 cattle, 3,394 calves, 29,584 hogs and 2,690 sheep bought direct.	.....	.....	.....

ST. LOUIS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Krey Pkg. Co.	.....	.....	259	.....
Stiefel Pkg. Co.	45	.....	983	.....
Hunter Pkg. Co.	142	.....	75	.....
American Pkg. Co.	.....	1,004	.....	.....
Laclede Pkg. Co.	74	.....	333	.....
Sokolik Pkg. Co.	6	.....	16	.....
Shippers	439	1,750	1,937	.....
Others	48	131	77	54
Total	774	1,031	3,431	2,007

ST. JOSEPH.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Swift & Co.	3,550	694	36,708	11,901
Armour and Co.	3,890	712	34,015	7,553
Others	1,362	72	4,904	3,204
Total	8,802	1,478	75,687	22,658

SIOUX CITY.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Cudahy Pkg. Co.	3,529	235	5,576	4,168
Armour and Co.	3,825	215	6,468	3,978
Wilson & Co.	2,565	183	3,793	4,586
Shippers	2,033	1	10,483	.....
Others	179	17	29	.....
Total	12,131	651	26,289	12,531

OKLAHOMA CITY.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour and Co.	1,946	490	22,695	675
Wilson & Co.	1,783	597	14,485	612
Others	100	9	517	.....
Total	3,829	1,096	37,697	1,287
Not including 32 cattle bought direct.	.....	.....	.....	.....

WICHITA.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Cudahy Pkg. Co.	1,173	555	2,454	976
Dold Pkg. Co.	437	32	1,863	30
Wichita D. B. Co.	18	.....	.....	.....
Dunn-Ostergard	108	.....	.....	.....
Fred W. Dold & Sons	83	.....	415	2
Sundowner Pkg. Co.	31	.....	168	.....
Total	1,847	587	4,900	1,008
Not including 111 cattle and 1,636 hogs bought direct.	.....	.....	.....	.....

DENVER.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Swift & Co.	926	196	7,405	17,966
Armour and Co.	1,114	171	7,764	19,525
Others	1,306	254	2,623	8,292
Total	3,346	621	17,792	45,813

ST. PAUL.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour and Co.	3,848	3,237	10,158	11,497
Cudahy Pkg. Co.	550	1,534	.....	140
Swift & Co.	5,534	4,851	14,984	15,327
United Pkg. Co.	1,648	135	.....	.....
Others	2,302	3	17,056	2,800
Total	13,888	9,700	42,198	20,814

MILWAUKEE.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Plankinton Pkg. Co.	2,378	4,077	9,276	1,735
Omaha Pkg. Co., Chl.	100	.....	.....	630
U.D.B. Co., N.Y.	54	.....	.....	.....
The Layton Co.	.....	.....	155	.....
R. Gumz & Co.	82	17	69	36
Armour and Co.	952	2,534	.....	.....
N.Y.B.D.M. Co., N.Y.	40	.....	.....	.....
Shippers	427	9	433	528
Others	325	393	108	185
Total	4,358	7,920	10,041	3,112

INDIANAPOLIS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kingan & Co.	1,593	850	30,217	3,139
Armour and Co.	733	150	4,327	41
Hilgemeler Bros.	.....	.....	1,016	.....
Brown Bros.	131	29	220	11
Stumpf Bros.	.....	.....	65	.....
Meier Pkg. Co.	81	.....	269	.....
Indiana Prov. Co.	10	10	248	6
Schueler Pkg. Co.	10	.....	460	.....
Maass Hartman Co.	36	.....	.....	8
Art Wabnitz	13	40	.....	56
Shippers	1,544	1,834	22,008	7,316
Others	601	139	355	684
Total	4,845	3,068	68,176	11,260

CINCINNATI.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
S. W. Gall's Sons.	.....	.....	.....	186
Ideal Pkg. Co.	.....	2	456	.....
E. Kahn's Sons Co.	1,213	357	7,236	1,202
Kroger & B. Co.	159	90	1,470	.....
J. Lohrey Pkg. Co.	5	.....	257	.....
H. H. Meyer Pkg. Co.	23	.....	2,566	.....
A. Sander Pkg. Co.	8	.....	1,001	.....
J. Schlachter's Sons.	168	199	.....	136
E. & F. Schroth Pkg. Co.	20	.....	2,483	.....
J. F. Stegner & Co.	317	243	.....	29
Shippers	126	388	3,082	3,554
Others	1,504	618	200	480
Total	3,552	1,439	18,751	1,636
Not including 952 cattle, 106 calves, 5,446 hogs and 585 sheep bought direct.	.....	.....	.....	.....

RECAPITULATION.

Recapitulation of packers' purchases by markets for week ended Sept. 23, 1933, with comparisons:

CATTLE.

	Week ended Sept. 23, 1933.	Prev. week, 1932.	Cor.
Chicago	43,738	45,367	48,860
Kansas City	24,011	21,911	28,393
Omaha	20,640	23,048	19,668
East St. Louis	15,480	20,453	17,718
St. Louis	774	649	.....
St. Paul	8,802	7,904	4,919
Siooux City	12,131	10,525	7,507
Oklaoma City	3,829	3,122	3,085
Wichita	1,847	2,027	2,109
Denver	3,346	2,795	3,142
St. Paul	13,888	15,457	14,239
Milwaukee	4,358	3,900	4,283
Indianapolis	4,845	5,372	4,859
Cincinnati	3,532	3,638	4,296
Total	161,252	164,950	162,326

HOGS.

	Week ended Sept. 23, 1933.	Prev. week, 1932.	Cor.
Chicago	68,425	68,467	75,419
Kansas City	123,465	76,588	39,752
Omaha	58,760	67,337	48,394
East St. Louis	8,431	22,010	.....
St. Louis	75,687	48,642	19,565
St. Paul	26,289	26,047	31,221
Siooux City	37,697	22,632	7,635
Oklaoma City	4,900	6,838	11,446
Wichita	17,792	18,524	6,515
St. Paul	42,198	24,018	35,437
Milwaukee	10,041	10,155	10,806
Indianapolis	68,176	67,805	36,001
Cincinnati	18,751	21,610	18,937
Total	721,429	604,533	873,025

*Including pigs and sows bought for government account.

SHEEP.

	Week ended Sept. 23, 1933.	Prev. week, 1932.	Cor.
Chicago	67,559	75,700	68,110
Kansas City	29,173	22,000	20,007
Omaha	18,786	17,194	25,929
East St. Louis	10,968	19,655	11,680
St. Louis	2,007	1,901	.....
St. Joseph	22,955	23,977	29,477
Siooux City	12,531	12,876	.....
Oklaoma City	1,287	1,012	730
Wichita	1,008	1,102	963
Denver	45,813	60,123	52,671

St. Paul	20,814	22,842	20,548
Milwaukee	3,112	2,863	4,128
Indianapolis	11,260	11,774	8,848
Cincinnati	1,636	9,730	4,507
Total	287,702	282,239	255,913

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

Statistics of livestock at the Chicago Union Stock Yards for current and comparative periods:

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Mon., Sept. 18	15,764	1,783	61,752	25,485
Tues., Sept. 19	8,512	2,690	40,964	8,767
Wed., Sept. 20	10,488	2,543	59,247	10,500
Thurs., Sept. 21	7,912	1,812	50,792	14,729
Fri., Sept. 22	2,874	856	90,712	13,326
Sat., Sept. 23	1,000	200	35,000	3,000
Total this week	46,850	9,893	317,517	75,817
Previous week	48,366	8,304	329,847	96,840
Year ago	51,106	8,709	302,366	90,105
Two years ago	49,114	8,078	118,011	130,463

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Mon., Sept. 18	3,157	7	3,890	1,885
Tues., Sept. 19	3,075	37	3,043	1,098
Wed., Sept. 20	3,570	125	4,451	1,644
Thurs., Sept. 21	1,924	110	4,068	1,192
Fri., Sept. 22	587	13	4,621	2,293
Sat., Sept. 23	100	.....	500	500
Total this week	12,413	301	20,313	7,582
Previous week	17,217	426	13,429	17,084
Year ago	16,232	804	11,549	19,237
Two years ago	18,468	533	16,849	54,880

*Including 210,000 pigs and piggy sows.
*Including 155,000 pigs and piggy sows.
Total receipts for month and year to Sept. 23, with comparisons:

	September—1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.
Cattle	140,075	136,629	1,441,907	1,418,605
Calves	25,799	26,850	328,563	341,500
Hogs	345,345	335,618	15,708,132	4,840,291
Sheep	205,064	306,929	2,577,320	2,833,047

*Including 498,000 pigs and piggy sows.
*Including 780,000 pigs and piggy sows.

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.				
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week ended Sept. 23.	\$ 5.80	\$ 4.60	\$ 2.25	\$ 6.75
Previous week	5.70	4.10	2.80	6.90
1932	7.95	4.05	1.75	5.35
1931	8.25	5.25	1.95	5.95
1930	10.85	10.00	3.25	7.85
1929	13.40	10.20	4.50	13.00
1928	15.75	12.40	5.85	13.70

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— POWDERED —



A superior product
for better sausage!

For fine flavor and appearance, PIMIE XO gives *better* results — at less cost. The superiority of this sweet, red spice is outstanding in the production of high-grade, appetizing sausage — *sau- sage that sells!*

BETTER

PIMIE XO is uniform, high in quality, 53% more soluble than ordinary paprika — mixes thoroughly and easily.

INEXPENSIVE

PIMIE XO is concentrated — a small amount goes a long way. Thus it is actually *less expensive* to use!

FINE FLAVOR

Meat products are flavored better when PIMIE XO is used. It produces a superior flavor that adds zest and appetite appeal to any sausage product.

MORE STYLE

PIMIE XO provides bright, natural sausage which pleases the eye and induces purchases.

Order PIMIE XO *today* — cash in on the *added* sales it gives. Write for details.

Used extensively by I. A. M. P. members

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1841 East 50th St. LOS ANGELES, CAL.

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**PACKING PLANTS — PLANT ADDITIONS
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EVERYTHING FOR THE PACKER

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The Cudahy Packing Co.

Importers and Exporters of

Selected Sausage Casings

221 North LaSalle Street

Chicago, U. S. A.

MEAT BAGS

BURLAP

STOCKINETTE

COTTON

E. S. HALSTED & CO., Inc.

64 PEARL ST. NEW YORK CITY

Joseph Wahlman.

Dept. Mgr.

(Formerly with Armour & Company)

Makers of Quality Bags Since 1876

Chicago Section

John W. Rath of the Rath Packing Company, Waterloo, Ia., was in the city this week.

Geo. H. Decker, treasurer, Val Decker Packing Co., Piqua, O., was in the city the past week.

Jay E. Decker, president, Jacob E. Decker & Sons, Mason City, Ia., was a Chicago visitor this week.

Frank A. Hunter, president of the Hunter Packing Co., East St. Louis, Ill., was in Chicago this week.

George Hilgemeier, president of F. Hilgemeier & Bro. Inc., Indianapolis, Ind., was a Chicago visitor this week.

Edw. A. Schenck, vice president and sales manager of the Columbus Packing Co., Columbus, O., was a recent visitor in Chicago.

Harry G. Cuneo, manager of Geo. A. Hormel & Co. Chicago branch, is taking a rest at Sacred Heart sanitarium, Milwaukee, Wis.

Purchases of livestock at Chicago by principal packers for the first four days of this week totaled 22,911 cattle, 4,109 calves, 45,076 hogs, 21,282 sheep.

Myron McMillan, secretary-treasurer, J. T. McMillan Co., St. Paul, Minn., with Mrs. McMillan, spent several days in the city recently doing A Century of Progress.

H. J. Mayer, jr., of H. J. Mayer & Sons Co., seasoning and curing compound manufacturers, leaves early next week for an extended business trip through the South.

Provision shipments from Chicago for the week ended Sept. 23, 1933, with comparisons, were as follows:

	Week Sept. 23.	Previous 5 days. week.	Same week, '32.
Cured meats, lbs...	20,802,000	19,017,000	20,795,000
Fresh meats, lbs...	46,361,000	44,717,000	43,950,000
Lard, lbs.	5,985,000	6,443,000	9,913,000

Maj. Gen. Shannon, lieutenant governor of Pennsylvania, Brig. Gen. Martin, secretary of state, Brig. Gen. Davis, adjutant general of the Pennsylvania National Guard, together with twelve colonels of the guard, were luncheon guests of president T. G. Lee of Armour and Company this week, preceding a tour of the Armour plant.

H. E. Hoaglund, president of Brown Edwards Co., oil brokers, died this week at the Swedish Covenant hospital following a throat operation. He was 50 years of age. He is survived by his widow and two children. Funeral serv-

ices were held Friday in the funeral chapel at 3419 North Clark street, Chicago.

Chicago retail meat dealers and their families were the guests of Armour and Company at the Civic Opera House Friday, Sept. 22, which marked the fourth anniversary of the broadcasting of the Armour radio hour. Phil Baker and his gang were augmented by stage and radio celebrities. President T. G. Lee welcomed the nearly 4,000 people who filled the house. Ticket stubs were numbered and during the evening prizes were awarded the lucky ones. John Kotal, secretary of the National Retail Meat Dealers association, drew the numbers from the hat, with Thomas F. Driscoll, advertising manager of Armour and Company, presiding.

ANOTHER OLD TIMER PASSES.

Patrick Coyle, long associated with the meat packing industry, died at the home of his daughter in Pittsburg, Kans., on September 17 at the age of 73 years. "Paddy," as he was affectionately known among his many friends and acquaintances in the industry, started his packinghouse career at the plant of John Morrell & Co., when it first began operations at Ottumwa, Iowa. After several other affiliations, with Cudahy at Omaha and Kansas City and Ruddy Bros. at Kansas City, he was associated with Hull & Dillon at Pittsburg, and Henneberry & Co., at Arkansas City. In 1905 he entered the service as a government inspector and worked for a period at the Sperry & Barnes plant at New Haven, Conn. Later he returned to Hull & Dillon at Pittsburg, where he was associated at the time of his death. Surviving are three daughters and three sons.

SAN FRANCISCO PACKER DIES.

James Allan, president of James Allan & Sons, San Francisco, packers and wholesale meat dealers, died at his home in that city on September 9 at the age of 72 years. Mr. Allan was born in Scotland. In his early years in California he was associated with Miller & Lux, H. Moffat and other packers in the San Francisco Bay area. For many years he was in partnership with Grant Pyle, both in the meat packing and in the ranching business. Later he established the firm with which he was associated at the time of his death. Mr. Allan is survived by two daughters and three sons. The sons, James H. C., John and Douglas Allan, were associated with their father and will continue the business of which he was the head.

BIG SHOW WELL UNDER WAY.

Plans for entries and premiums at the 34th International Livestock Exposition are announced by secretary-manager B. H. Heide, the big show to be held at Union Stock Yards, Chicago, December 2-9, 1933. Twenty-nine breeds of livestock will be on display. All cattle are of beef breeds and lambs of dual-purpose breeds, producing good quality meat and wool. In addition there will be the grain and hay show and the wool show each of which have attracted extensive exhibits and widespread interest.

NEW MARYLAND PACKING FIRM.

K. E. Hilthorn, well-known pork packing expert, together with J. T. Bishop and Joseph C. Bishop, has formed the Eastern Shore Packing Co., Inc. The plant is located at Queenstown, Md., and for the time being will operate without federal inspection. This situation, according to Mr. Hilthorn, will obtain for only a short period, as it is the aim of the new company to incorporate the inspection feature at the earliest possible moment. Operations began the middle of September.

HULL EMPLOYEES PICNIC.

The Hull Club of the Hull & Dillon Packing Co., Pittsburg, Kans., held its fifth annual picnic Saturday, September 23 at the Elk's Country Club. Vice president E. D. Henneberry was general chairman of arrangements. Included in the day's entertainment was an address by president Lewis Hull, contests for children and grown-ups, a supper furnished by the club and a two-hour musical program in the evening followed by dancing until midnight.

BRAZILIAN LARD TO U. K.

Brazilian lard has appeared on the British market in increasing quantities, and Brazil expects to export about 11,000,000 lbs. of lard to Great Britain during 1933, according to the American consul at Porto Alegre. Heretofore the lard exported from Brazil, totaling between 650,000 and 1,000,000 pounds in recent years, has been going principally to France and Germany. Trial shipments made early this year to Liverpool and London were favorably received, and by the end of May, 2,750,000 pounds had been shipped. The movement scheduled up to mid-August reached 4,950,000 pounds. The lard is packed in cases holding two 28-pound blocks.



PACKERS COMMISSION CO.

SPECIALIZING IN DRESSED HOGS FROM THE HOG BELT

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE BLDG. : : Phone Webster 3113

Chicago Provision Markets

Reported by THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER DAILY
MARKET SERVICE

CASH PRICES.

Based on actual carlot trading Thursday,
September 28, 1933.

REGULAR HAMS.

	Green Standard.	Sweet Pickled Standard.	Fancy.
8-10	9½	9½	10
10-12	9½	9½	10
12-14	9½	9½	10
14-16	9½	9½	10
10-16 range	9½	9½	10

BOILING HAMS.

	Green Standard.	Sweet Pickled Standard.	Fancy.
10-18	9½	9½	9½
18-20	9½	9½	9½
20-22	9½	9½	9½
10-22 range	9	9	9

SKINNED HAMS.

	Green Standard.	Sweet Pickled Standard.	Fancy.
10-12	10	10	10½
12-14	10	10	10½
14-16	10	10	10½
16-18	9½	9½	10½
18-20	9½	9½	9½
20-22	9½	9½	9½
22-24	7½	8½	9½
24-26	7½	8	9
26-30	6½	7	8
30-35	6	6½	7

PICNIC.

	Green Standard.	Sweet Pickled Standard.	Sh. Shank.
4-6	5½	5	5½
6-8	5½	5	5½
8-10	5½	5	5½
10-12	4½	4½	4½
12-14	4½	4½	4½

BELLIES.

	Green Sq. Sdls.	S.P. Dry Cured.	Cured Dry Cured.
6-8	8½	8½@8¾	9@9½
8-10	8½	8½@8¾	9@9½
10-12	8½	8½@8¾	9@9½
12-14	8½	8½	8½
14-16	8	7½	8½
16-18	8	7½	8½

D. S. BELLIES.

	Clear Standard.	Fancy.	Rib
14-16	5½	6½	5½
16-18	5½	6½	5½
18-20	5½	6½	5½
20-25	5½	6½	5½
25-30	5½	6	5½
30-35	5½	5½	5½
35-40	5	5	5
40-50	5	5	5
50-60	4½	4½	4½

D. S. FAT BACKS.

	Standard.	Export Trim.
8-10	5	5½
10-12	5	5½
12-14	5	5½
14-16	5	5½
16-18	5	5½
18-20	5	5½
20-25	5	5½

OTHER D. S. MEATS.

Extra short clears	35-45	5½n
Extra short ribs	35-45	5½n
Regular plates	6-8	5
Clear butts	4-8	5
Jowl butts	8	5½
Green square jowls	6½	6½
Green rough jowls	5½	5½

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	5.55
Prime steam, loose	4.90
Refined, in export boxes—N. Y.	6.25
Neutral, in tierces	6.62½
Raw leaf	4.87½

PURE VINEGARS

A. P. CALLAHAN & COMPANY

107 SOUTH CALUMET STREET

CHICAGO, ILL.

FUTURE PRICES.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1933.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—				
Sept.	5.82½	5.82½	5.75	5.80b
Oct.	5.82½	5.82½	5.75	5.80b
Nov.	6.12½	6.12½	6.07½	5.95n
Dec.	6.62½	6.62½	6.60	6.12½ax
Jan.	6.62½	6.62½	6.60	6.02½b
CLEAR BELLIES—				
Sept.	5.82½	5.82½	5.75	5.85ax
Oct.	6.30	6.30	6.27½	5.75
Nov.	7.00	7.00	6.97½	6.27½ax
Dec.	7.00	7.00	6.97½	7.00ax
Jan.	7.00	7.00	6.97½	7.00ax

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1933.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—				
Sept.	5.75	5.75	5.65	5.67½n
Oct.	5.75	5.75	5.65	5.67½-72½
Nov.	6.10	6.10	5.92½	5.80n
Dec.	6.60	6.60	6.50	6.00
Jan.	6.60	6.60	6.50	6.00-62½
CLEAR BELLIES—				
Sept.	5.75	5.75	5.65	5.80n
Oct.	5.75	5.75	5.65	5.80
Nov.	6.22½	6.22½	6.12½	6.27½ax
Dec.	7.00	7.00	6.97½	7.00ax
Jan.	7.00	7.00	6.97½	7.00ax

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1933.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—				
Sept.	5.65	5.67½	5.65	5.67½ax
Oct.	5.70	5.70	5.65	5.67½
Nov.	6.00-5.97½	6.00	5.80	5.80n
Dec.	6.60	6.60	6.57½	6.00ax
Jan.	6.60	6.60	6.57½	6.00ax
CLEAR BELLIES—				
Sept.	5.60	5.60	5.50	5.72½n
Oct.	5.60	5.60	5.50	5.72½
Nov.	6.27½	6.27½	6.17½	6.17½
Dec.	7.00	7.00	6.97½	7.00ax
Jan.	7.00	7.00	6.97½	7.00ax

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1933.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—				
Sept.	5.60	5.60	5.55	5.50
Oct.	5.62½-57½	5.62½	5.55	5.57½
Nov.	5.95	5.95	5.90	5.70n
Dec.	6.57½	6.57½	6.50	5.90b
Jan.	6.57½	6.57½	6.50	6.52½ax
CLEAR BELLIES—				
Sept.	5.70	5.70	5.62½	5.50ax
Oct.	6.17½	6.17½	6.10	5.22½ax
Nov.	6.75	6.75	6.65	5.70
Dec.	6.75	6.75	6.65	6.00ax
Jan.	6.75	6.75	6.65	6.00ax

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1933.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—				
Sept.	5.57½-55	5.57½	5.45	5.52½n
Oct.	5.57½	5.57½	5.45	5.52½
Nov.	5.87½	5.87½	5.85	5.65n
Dec.	6.57½	6.57½	6.50	5.87½
Jan.	6.57½	6.57½	6.50	6.40
CLEAR BELLIES—				
Sept.	5.35-40	5.35	5.35	5.50n
Oct.	5.35-40	5.35	5.35	5.42½
Nov.	5.82½	5.82½	5.80	5.82½
Dec.	6.65	6.65	6.60	6.50
Jan.	6.65	6.65	6.60	6.00ax

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1933.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—				
Sept.	5.47½-50	5.50	5.42½	5.42½n
Oct.	5.47½	5.50	5.42½	5.42½
Nov.	5.87½	5.87½	5.80	5.55n
Dec.	6.57½	6.57½	6.50	5.80ax
Jan.	6.57½	6.57½	6.50	6.30
CLEAR BELLIES—				
Sept.	5.42½	5.42½	5.35	5.50n
Oct.	5.42½	5.42½	5.35	5.30ax
Nov.	5.90	5.90	5.82½	5.82½
Dec.	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
Jan.	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50

Key: ax, asked; b, bid; n, nom; —, split.

ANIMAL OILS.

Prime edible lard oil	@ 9½
Prime inedible	@ 8½
Headlight	@ 8½
Prime winterstrained	@ 8½
Extra winterstrained	@ 8½
Extra lard oil	@ 8
Extra No. 1	@ 7½
No. 1 lard oil	@ 7½
No. 2 lard oil	@ 7
Acidless tallow oil	@ 7
20° neatfoot	@ 16½
Pure neatfoot	@ 13½
Special neatfoot	@ 8
Extra neatfoot	@ 7½
No. 1 neatfoot	@ 7½

Oil weighs 7½ lbs. per gallon. Barrels contain about 50 gals. each. Prices are for oil in barrels.

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels, black iron hoops	\$1.45 @ 1.47½
Oak pork barrels, black iron hoops	1.35 @ 1.37½
Ash pork barrels, galv. iron hoops	1.62½ @ 1.65
Oak pork barrels, galv. iron hoops	1.45 @ 1.45
White oak ham tierces	2.40 @ 2.42½
Red oak lard tierces	2.22½ @ 2.25
White oak lard tierces	2.32½ @ 2.35

PORK PRODUCTS EXPORTS.

Exports of pork products from principal ports of the United States during the week ended Sept. 23, 1933:

—Week ended— Jan. 1, 1933 to

Sept. 23, 1933. Sept. 24, 1933. Sept. 10, 1933. Sept. 23, 1933. M lbs. M lbs. M lbs. M lbs.

HAMS AND SHOULDER, INCLUDING WILSHIRES.

Total	1,218	805	1,130	58,123
To Belgium	1,184	750	1,104	51,944
United Kingdom	44	2	2	604
Other Europe	45	12	12	2,074
Other countries	34	20	12	3,110

BACON, INCLUDING CUMBERLANDS.

Total	830	162	1,105	13,073
To Germany	73	25	85	1,046
United Kingdom	95	41	667	3,356
Other Europe	88	70	225	4,377
Cuba	278	26	98	3,000
Other countries	278	26	50	1,839

PICKLED PORK.

Total	211	145	379	10,904
To United Kingdom	11	38	813	813
Other Europe	180	108	46	1,844
Other countries	15	42	205	7,590

LARD.

Total	9,281	7,470	11,962	410,362
To Germany	1,372	4,390	1,224	87,507
Netherlands	438	246	246	2,468
United Kingdom	5,998	2,515	8,494	214,948
Other Europe	1,233	227	1,538	25,003
Cuba	60	90	188	7,898
Other countries	105	230	302	47,838

TOTAL EXPORTS BY PORTS.

Week ended Sept. 23, 1933.

	Hams and shoulders, M lbs.	Bacon, M lbs.	Pickled pork, M lbs.	Lard, M lbs.
Total	1,218	529	211	9,281
Boston	790	70	14	1,585
Detroit	149	27	8	908
Key West	24	42	10	163
New Orleans	253	390	3,795	190
Baltimore	171	550	190	825
Mobile	171	550	190	825
Chicago	2	2	2	2
Norfolk	2	2	2	2

DESTINATION OF EXPORTS.

	Hams and shoulders, M lbs.	Bacon, M lbs.	Pickled pork, M lbs.	Lard, M lbs.
Exported to:				
United Kingdom (total)	1,184	95	76	5,998
Liverpool	682	76	7	1,844
London	247	1	1	1,844
Manchester	172	1	1	1,844
Glasgow	72	1	1	1,844
Other United Kingdom	72	1	1	1,844
Exported to:				
Germany (total)	1,372	246	246	2,468
Hamburg	1,372	246	246	2,468
Other	105	230	302	47,838

*Corrected to August 31, 1933, to include all

ports.

†Exports to Europe only.

CURING MATERIALS.

Nitrite of soda per 100 lbs. delivered 9.10
(1 to 4 bbl. delivered.)
(5 or more bbls. \$5.95 per 100)

Salt, 25 bbl. lots, f.o.b. N. Y.:		
Db. refined granulated	6½	5.90
Small crystals	7½	
Large crystals	8	
Db. refd. gran. nitrate of soda	8½	3.25
Less than 25 bbl. lots, ¼c more.		

Salt—

Granulated, carlots, per ton, f.o.b. Chicago,	\$6.00
Medium, carlots, per ton, f.o.b. Chicago,	8.10
Rock, carlots, per ton, f.o.b. Chicago	8.60

Sugar—

Raw sugar, 96 basis, f.o.b. New Or-	
leans	@ 3.60
Second sugar, 90 basis	None

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Week ended, Sept. 27, 1933.		Cor. week, 1933.	
Prime native steers—			
400-600	11 @ 12	15 @ 15 1/4	
600-800	10 1/2 @ 11	15 @ 15 1/2	
800-1000	9 @ 9 1/4	15 @ 15 1/4	
Good native steers—			
400-600	9 1/4 @ 10 1/4	14 @ 14 1/4	
600-800	9 @ 9 1/2	14 @ 14 1/4	
800-1000	8 1/4 @ 9	14 @ 14 1/4	
Medium steers—			
400-600	8 1/4 @ 9 1/4	13 @ 14	
600-800	8 1/4 @ 9	13 @ 14	
800-1000	8 @ 8 1/4	13 @ 14	
Heifers, good, 400-600	9 @ 10	11 @ 12 1/2	
Cows, 400-600	5 @ 6	7 @ 8 1/2	
Hind quarters, choice	15 @ 16	20 @ 20	
Fore quarters, choice	8 @ 8	12 @ 12	

Beef Cuts.

Steer loins, prime	@ 21	@ 33
Steer loins, No. 1	@ 20	@ 32
Steer loins, No. 2	@ 19	@ 31
Steer short loins, prime	@ 27	@ 44
Steer short loins, No. 1	@ 25	@ 43
Steer short loins, No. 2	@ 24	@ 42
Steer loin ends (hips)	@ 15	@ 22
Steer loin ends, No. 2	@ 14	@ 21
Cow loins	@ 13 1/4	@ 20
Cow short loins	@ 15	@ 24
Cow loin ends (hips)	@ 11	@ 12
Steer ribs, prime	@ 14	@ 24
Steer ribs, No. 1	@ 12	@ 22
Steer ribs, No. 2	@ 11	@ 21
Cow ribs, No. 2	@ 7	@ 10
Cow ribs, No. 3	@ 6 1/4	@ 8
Steer rounds, prime	@ 10 1/4	@ 14 1/4
Steer rounds, No. 1	@ 9 1/4	@ 13 1/4
Steer rounds, No. 2	@ 9	@ 13
Steer chuck, prime	@ 7 1/4	@ 11 1/4
Steer chuck, No. 1	@ 6 1/4	@ 10 1/4
Steer chuck, No. 2	@ 6	@ 10
Cow rounds	@ 7	@ 8 1/4
Cow chucks	@ 5	@ 7 1/4
Steer plates	@ 5	@ 7
Medium plates	@ 3	@ 4 1/4
Briskets, No. 1	@ 9	@ 11 1/4
Steer havel ends	@ 2	@ 5 1/4
Cow havel ends	@ 2	@ 4 1/4
Fore shanks	@ 5	@ 6
Hind shanks	@ 4	@ 5
Strip loins, No. 1 bbls.	@ 40	@ 60
Strip loins, No. 2	@ 35	@ 55
Shoin butts, No. 1	@ 20	@ 30
Shoin butts, No. 2	@ 17	@ 25
Beef tenderloins, No. 1	@ 50	@ 75
Beef tenderloins, No. 2	@ 45	@ 65
Rump butts	@ 13	@ 18
Flank steaks	@ 14	@ 21
Swiss chloids	@ 6	@ 9
Hanging tenderloins	@ 5 1/4	@ 8
Insides, green, 6@8 lbs.	@ 9 1/4	@ 12
Outsides, green, 6@8 lbs.	@ 8 1/4	@ 11 1/4
Knuckles, green, 6@8 lbs.	@ 9	@ 12

Beef Products.

Brains (per lb.)	@ 6	@ 5
Hearts	@ 5	@ 4
Tongues	@ 15	@ 14
Sweetbreads	@ 15	@ 12
Heart, per lb.	@ 6	@ 7
Fresh tripe, H. C.	@ 3 1/4	@ 4
Fresh tripe, H. C.	@ 3	@ 4
Livers	@ 12	@ 13
Kidneys, per lb.	@ 9	@ 7

Veal.

Choice carcass	@ 12	@ 13
Good carcass	@ 10	@ 11
Good saddles	@ 12	@ 14
Good racks	@ 8	@ 10
Medium racks	@ 4	@ 5

Veal Products.

Brains, each	@ 6	@ 5
Sweetbreads	@ 35	@ 38
Calf livers	@ 30	@ 33

Lamb.

Choice lambs	@ 13	@ 13
Medium lambs	@ 11	@ 11
Choice saddles	@ 15	@ 15
Medium saddles	@ 13	@ 13
Choice forces	@ 11	@ 11
Medium forces	@ 9	@ 9
Lamb fries, per lb.	@ 25	@ 25
Lamb tongues, per lb.	@ 10	@ 10
Lamb kidneys, per lb.	@ 15	@ 15

Mutton.

Heavy sheep	@ 2 1/4	@ 2 1/4
Light sheep	@ 5	@ 7
Heavy saddles	@ 4	@ 4
Light saddles	@ 7	@ 8
Light forces	@ 2	@ 2
Light forces	@ 4	@ 4
Mutton legs	@ 8	@ 10
Mutton loins	@ 7	@ 7
Mutton stew	@ 2	@ 2
Sheep tongues, per lb.	@ 9	@ 10
Sheep heads, each	@ 8	@ 8

Fresh Pork, etc.

Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. av.	@ 15	@ 15
Picnic shoulders	@ 6	@ 8
Skinned shoulders	@ 7	@ 7 1/2
Tenderloins	@ 24	@ 26
Spare ribs	@ 7	@ 7
Boston butts	@ 11	@ 11 1/4
Boneless butts, cellar trim, 2@4	@ 12	@ 12
Hocks	@ 5	@ 5
Tails	@ 4	@ 4
Neck bones	@ 2	@ 3
Slip bones	@ 4	@ 4
Blade bones	@ 4	@ 5 1/4
Pigs' feet	@ 2	@ 2 1/4
Kidneys, per lb.	@ 4 1/4	@ 5
Livers	@ 5	@ 5
Brains	@ 5	@ 5
Ears	@ 3	@ 4 1/4
Snouts	@ 3	@ 5
Hends	@ 4	@ 5

DOMESTIC SAUSAGE.

(Quotations cover fancy grades.)

Pork sausage, in 1-lb. cartons	@ 20 1/4	@ 20 1/4
Country style sausage, fresh in bulk	@ 16 1/4	@ 16 1/4
Country style sausage, smoked	@ 16 1/4	@ 16 1/4
Frankfurts in sheep casings	@ 17 1/4	@ 17 1/4
Frankfurts in hog casings	@ 16 1/4	@ 16 1/4
Bologna in beef middles, choice	@ 16	@ 16
Bologna in beef middles, choice	@ 16 1/4	@ 16 1/4
Liver sausage in beef rounds	@ 16	@ 16
Smoked liver sausage in hog bungs	@ 17	@ 17
Liver sausage in hog bungs	@ 16	@ 16
Head cheese	@ 12 1/4	@ 12 1/4
New England luncheon specialty	@ 17 1/4	@ 17 1/4
Mixed luncheon specialty, choice	@ 16	@ 16
Tongue sausage	@ 10	@ 10
Blood sausage	@ 14 1/4	@ 14 1/4
Bone	@ 16 1/4	@ 16 1/4
Pollard sausage	@ 18 1/4	@ 18 1/4

DRY SAUSAGE.

Cervelat, choice, in hog bungs	@ 32	@ 32
Thuringer cervelat	@ 15	@ 15
Farmer	@ 22	@ 22
Holsteiner	@ 21	@ 21
M. C. salami, choice	@ 21	@ 21
Milano salami, choice, in hog bungs	@ 20	@ 20
B. C. salami, new condition	@ 14	@ 14
Frissas, choice, in hog middles	@ 23	@ 23
Genoa style salami	@ 34	@ 34
Pepperoni	@ 24	@ 24
Mortadella, new condition	@ 14	@ 14
Capicola	@ 21	@ 21
Italian style hams	@ 23	@ 23
Virginia hams	@ 26	@ 26

SAUSAGE MATERIALS.

(F.O.B. CHICAGO, carlot basis.)

Regular pork trimmings	@ 6	@ 6 1/4
Special lean pork trimmings	@ 7	@ 7 1/4
Extra lean pork trimmings	@ 7 1/4	@ 7 1/4
Pork heart	@ 5	@ 5
Pork livers	@ 2 1/4	@ 2 1/4
Native boneless bull meat (heavy)	@ 5 1/4	@ 5 1/4
Boneless chucks	@ 4 1/4	@ 4 1/4
Shank meat	@ 6 1/4	@ 6 1/4
Beef trimmings	@ 3 1/4	@ 3 1/4
Beef cheeks (trimmed)	@ 7	@ 7
Dressed canners, 350 lbs. and up	@ 3 1/4	@ 3 1/4
Dressed cutters, 400 lbs. and up	@ 3 1/4	@ 3 1/4
Dr. bologna bulls, 600 lbs. up	@ 4 1/4	@ 4 1/4
Beef tripe	@ 2 1/4	@ 2 1/4
Pork tongues, canner trim, S.P.	@ 9 1/4	@ 9 1/4

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

(F. O. B. CHICAGO.)

(Prices quoted to manufacturers of sausage.)

Beef casings:		
Domestic rounds, 180 pack	.30	
Domestic rounds, 140 pack	.48	
Export rounds, wide	.60	
Export rounds, medium	.44	
Export rounds, narrow	.53	
No. 1 weasands	.14	
No. 2 weasands	.20 @ 22	
No. 2 bungs	.14	
Middles, regular	1.45	
Middles, select wide, 2 3/4 in. diam.	1.65	
Middles, select, extra wide, 2 1/4 in. and over	2.30	
Dried bladders:		
12-15 in. wide, flat	1.20	
10-12 in. wide, flat	.90	
8-10 in. wide, flat	.85	
6-8 in. wide, flat	.80 @ .85	
Hog casings:		
Narrow, per 100 yds.	2.10	
Narrow, special, per 100 yds.	1.85	
Medium, regular	1.50	
Wide, per 100 yds.	1.50	
Extra wide, per 100 yds.	1.65	
Export bungs	.26	
Large prime bungs	.21	
Medium prime bungs	.14	
Small prime bungs	.08	
Middle, per set	.30	
Stomachs	.08	

SAUSAGE IN OIL.

Bologna style sausage in beef rounds—		
Small tins, 2 to crate	\$.45	
Large tins, 1 to crate	\$.25	
Frankfurt style sausage in sheep casings—		
Small tins, 2 to crate	\$.50	
Large tins, 1 to crate	\$.25	
Smoked link sausage in hog casings—		
Small tins, 2 to crate	\$.475	
Large tins, 1 to crate	\$.50	

DRY SALT MEATS.

Clear bellies, 18@20 lbs.	@ 5 1/4
Clear bellies, 14@16 lbs.	@ 5 1/4
Rib bellies, 25@30 lbs.	@ 5 1/4
Fat backs, 10@12 lbs.	@ 5 1/4
Regular plates	@ 5
Butts	@ 5 1/4

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Fancy reg. hams, 14@16 lbs.	@ 15
Fancy skl. hams, 14@16 lbs.	@ 16
Standard reg. hams, 14@16 lbs.	@ 13
Picnics, 4@8 lbs.	@ 11
Fancy bacon, 6@8 lbs.	@ 16
Standard bacon, 6@8 lbs.	@ 15
No. 1 beef ham sets, smoked—	
Insides, 5@12 lbs.	@ 27
Outsides, 5@12 lbs.	@ 27
Knuckles, 5@9 lbs.	@ 26
Cooked hams, choice, skin on, fattened	@ 23
Cooked hams, choice, skinless, fattened	@ 24
Cooked picnics, skin on, fattened	@ 16
Cooked picnics, skinned, fattened	@ 17
Cooked loin roll, smoked	@ 27

BARRELED PORK AND BEEF.

Mess pork, regular	@ 14.00
Family back pork, 24 to 34 pieces	@ 15.50
Family back pork, 35 to 45 pieces	@ 15.50
Clear back pork, 40 to 50 pieces	@ 15.00
Clear plate pork, 25 to 35 pieces	@ 13.00
Brisket pork	@ 15.00
Bone pork	@ 12.50
Plate beef	@ 11.00
Extra plate beef, 200 lb. bbls.	@ 12.00

VINEGAR PICKLED PRODUCTS.

Regular tripe, 200-lb. bbl.	@ 12.00
Honeycomb tripe, 200-lb. bbl.	@ 15.00
Pocket honeycomb tripe, 200-lb. bbl.	@ 17.00
Pork feet, 200-lb. bbl.	@ 18.25
Pork tongues, 200-lb. bbl.	@ 32.00
Lamb tongues, short cut, 200-lb. bbl.	@ 25.00

OLEOMARGARINE.

White animal fat margarine in 1-lb. cartons, rolls or prints, f.o.b. Chicago	@ 11
Nut, 1-lb. cartons, f.o.b. Chicago	@ 9
Pastry, 60-lb. tubs, f.o.b. Chicago	@ 11

LARD.

Prime steam, cash, Bd. Trade	@ \$5.55
Prime steam, loose, Bd. Trade	@ 4.90
Refined lard, tierces, f.o.b. Chicago	@ 5 1/4
Kettle rendered, tierces, f.o.b. Chicago	@ 7
Leaf, kettle rendered, tierces, f.o.b. Chicago	@ 7 1/4
Neutral, in tierces, f.o.b. Chicago	@ 7
Compound, vegetable, tierces, c.a.f.	@ 7

OLEO OIL AND STEARINE.

Extra oleo oil	@ 6 1/4
Prime No. 1 oleo oil	@ 5 1/4
Prime No. 2 oleo oil	@ 5 1/4
Prime No. 3 oleo oil	@ 4
Prime oleo stearine, edible	@ 4 1/4

TALLOW AND GREASES.

(In Tank Cars or Drums.)

Edible tallow, under 1% acid, 45 titre	3 1/4 @ 3 1/4
Prime packers' tallow	3 1/4 @ 3 1/4
No. 1 tallow, 10% f.f.a.	3 1/4 @ 3 1/4
No. 2 tallow, 40% f.f.a.	3 1/4 @ 3 1/4
Choice white grease	3 1/4 @ 3 1/4
A-White grease	3 1/4 @ 3 1/4
White grease, maximum 5% acid	3 1/4 @ 3 1/4
Yellow grease, 10@15%	3 1/4 @ 3 1/4
Brown grease, 40% f.f.a.	3 1/4 @ 3 1/4

VEGETABLE OILS.

Crude cottonseed oil in tanks, f.o.b.	@ 3 1/4
Valley points, prompt	@ 3 1/4
White, deodorized, in bbls., f.o.b. Chgo.	5 1/4 @ 6
Yellow, deodorized	5 1/4 @ 6
Soap stock, 50% f.f.a., f.o.b.	@ 1
Corn oil, in tanks, f.o.b. mills	@ 4 1/4
Soya bean oil, f.o.b. mills	@ 6 @ 6 1/4
Cocconut oil, seller's tanks, f.o.b. coast	@ 3 @ 3 1/4
Refined in bbls., f.o.b. Chicago	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4

Retail Section

Develop Departments

One Way to Increase the Store's Profits and Volume

Grocery stores have added meat departments, and retail meat stores have added grocery departments. The specialized food store has largely passed out of the picture.

The reason for this trend has been to reduce overhead by increasing volume and, by enabling the housewife to do all of her shopping in one location, to simplify her daily food shopping problems.

Every store is trying to increase its profits by obtaining more volume.

The big problem, as far as the food retailer is concerned, is to find new items that fit in well with his stock and which does not require an increase in floor space. When floor space is increased overhead goes up.

But before the food dealer takes on new products he should be sure he is making the most of the lines he carries.

Most retailers stock cheese. Few push this food or carry as large a variety as they might.

Sausage and Canned Meats.

Sausage is a profit maker that has been neglected in many stores. It has been demonstrated in many instances that simply carrying a good assortment and proper display will increase sausage volume as much as 20 per cent without any great effort on the part of the store help.

Bottled drinks offer another opportunity few retailers have pushed to the limit. During warm weather the turnover of these is rapid. Here again a good assortment attractively displayed is all that is necessary to increase volume, sometimes many times.

Possibilities.

Canned meats are another item many retailers have neglected. Every food store displays a few canned meat items on the showcases, but few have made any serious effort to make canned meats the revenue producer they might be with proper effort. Canned meats may now be had in large variety to meet almost every household need, and it does not take a great deal of selling to convince a customer that a few cans of meat on the pantry shelf is insurance against food emergencies.

The store that has the unusual to offer is quite often in an enviable position to attract many customers that might not be obtained otherwise. A small store in a small Wisconsin town has made a national reputation because of the variety and quality of its cheese. It carries most kinds manufactured, and the quality is the highest. It serves customers all over the country by mail.

Not More Lines But Better Selling.

Seafoods offer an opportunity for specialization in many sections of the country, as do also meats. Any retailer who earnestly sets out to do so can gain a reputation for his beef, lamb or meat specialties. It simply is a matter of carrying a complete stock of high quality and continually telling the people about it.

With competition severe and a need in many stores for more volume and profits, there is the continual temptation to be led into additional lines, some perhaps alien to the food store. Quite often some of these products can be made quite profitable, but the wisdom of adding them before all departments of the store have been developed to the limit of their possibilities, is questionable. Additional volume and profits on present lines—products with which the store force are thoroughly familiar and which they know how to sell—are much more probable than those that might be had by adding products which perhaps do not fit in well with food.

"What most food stores need is not so much additional lines to sell," one

food merchandiser said recently, "but better merchandising of the products they are carrying. I know of one case where rearrangement of the store, more attention to display and a consistent advertising campaign in the newspapers, made a very profitable business out of one that was about on its last legs.

Bakery Department Increased Volume.

"In another case simply taking the grocery stock off from shelves, and displaying it on stands and counters throughout the store increased business nearly one-third. An Indiana retail food store needed more business and decided to install a bakery department. Home baked pies, cakes, pastries and breads were featured. The quality was excellent and it was not long until everyone in the city knew of the good things to be had at the store. Not only was a large business built up in the baked goods department, but there has been a decided increase in the other departments also."

The food retailer may have some reasonable cause for complaint when the drug store installs foods, but it loses this right when it stocks merchandise the logical outlet for which is through the hardware store or paint store, for example. And when the food retailer starts selling merchandise handled in other stores he increases his competition—a thing he should strive to get away from—and encourages other merchants to stock foods.

It is easy to visualize what a mess might eventually result. Every store would be a department store and every merchant in a town would be in direct competition with every other merchant. Retailers are prone to consider that competition is severe now. It is not anywhere near as severe as it might be and may become if judgment in adding new lines in the retail store is not used.



LUNCH COUNTER INSTALLED IN RETAIL FOOD STORE.

Lunch counters and soda fountains have been installed in some food stores with good results. In these cases it is noticeable that the stores have featured a few dishes. Building up a reputation for quality and goodness, whether it be for a cut of beef, a plate of corned beef hash or a glass of root beer, is a powerful means of drawing customers into the store.

RETAIL TRADE CODE PROGRESS.

Some changes were made in the proposed code of the National Association of Retail Meat Dealers as an outgrowth of a meeting of the members of the executive committee of the association, headed by Walter H. Kay, chairman of the board, with officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the NRA.

Rules of fair trade practice cover "loss leaders" which would be outlawed by the code, and the sale of meat or meat products other than on a one pound avoirdupois basis would be regarded as an unfair trade practice. However, compliance with exceptions permitted by local, state or federal laws would not be considered an unfair practice.

Minimum wages for meat cutters is set at \$25.00 for a 48-hour week; apprentices \$18.00 for a 48-hour week and delivery boys \$12.00 for a 40-hour week. Maximum hours are the same as those included in the tentative draft of the code published in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER of August 19.

It has been ruled that the code for the entire industry must be accepted before local or state codes will be considered. This code provides for a National Control Committee, to be composed of a representative from each state of the United States and the president, secretary and board of directors of the National Association of Retail Meat Dealers, and the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

Date of public hearing on the code has not yet been set by the AAA.

CALIFORNIA DEALERS ORGANIZE.

Sixty retail meat dealers of California recently met in San Francisco to adopt a code of fair trade practices. This provides for a state organization of retailers, to be known as the California Retail Meat Dealers' Association, specifies hours and wages, and provides standards for retail cuts, etc.

The code adopted by the convention and submitted to NRA headquarters in Sacramento, is designed to govern retail meat trade practices for the state. It was constructed primarily from the provisions of the codes which had been worked out formerly by retailers of San Francisco and Alameda county.

A meeting has been called in San Francisco for the first week in October, at which time it is hoped to perfect a permanent state organization of retail meat dealers, elect officers, adopt a constitution and by-laws.

FOOD STORE CODE HEARING.

Uniform store hours in a given community are provided for in the retail grocery and food store code which will be given a public hearing by the NRA on October 3. The code provides that when two-thirds of the retailers in a community agree upon uniform operating hours these shall be binding upon all food and grocery retailers within the area. Hours to be established shall not be less than 63 nor more than 78 a week, and every store "shall have the right to select the hours during which it shall operate."

A maximum work week of 48 hours is fixed for employees, not more than

10 hours a day and not more than six days a week. Minimum wages range from \$15.00 per week in the larger cities down to \$11 in communities of 2,500 to 25,000 population.

NEWS OF THE RETAILERS.

Allen Shaw has purchased the meat and grocery business of Jack Vannoy in Hedrick, Ia.

Ben Boyum has added a meat department to his store in Faribault, Minn.

Joseph Grichar, Calumet, Mich., has sold his meat market to Rudolph Kreus.

Oscar J. Baum, in the retail meat business for nearly a quarter century in La Crosse, Wis., died recently after a brief illness.

V. J. Zaske will open a meat market at Garvin, Minn.

Orval Laisure, formerly of Chicago, has been appointed manager of the American Markets, Franklin and Eighth sts., Michigan City, Ind.

S. B. Thorpe has opened a meat market on 28th st. South, Minneapolis, Minn.

Dan Luther, formerly of Wheatland, has opened a store in Fargo, N. D., dealing in groceries, meats and fruits. The meat market is known as the T. and N. Meat Market and is under the management of Tony Nelson.

Abel Olson has sold his meat market in Moorhead, Minn., to John Hennen.

Gallagher's Grocery, member of the Sell-Rite service stores group, has moved to a new location at Rockton ave. and Maple st., Rockford, Ill. A meat department has been added with the enlarged quarters.

John H. Scheie has purchased the Goodhamer meat market at Warren, Minn.

W. R. Dean, formerly in the grocery business in Marshalltown, Ia., will again engage in business at 220 E. Main st., that city. He will have a meat market in connection with the project.

WHOLESALE DRESSED MEAT PRICES.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed meats quoted by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Chicago and Eastern markets on Sept. 28, 1933:

Fresh Beef:	CHICAGO.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	PHILA.
STEERS (1) (300-500 LBS.):				
Choice	\$10.00@11.00	.....	\$10.00@10.50	.....
Good	9.00@10.00	.....	8.50@10.00	.....
Medium	7.00@ 8.50	.....	8.50@ 8.00	.....
Common	5.50@ 7.00	.....	5.50@ 6.50	.....
STEERS (500-600 LBS.):				
Choice	9.50@10.50	.....	10.00@10.50	10.00@11.00
Good	8.50@ 9.50	.....	8.50@10.00	9.00@10.00
Medium	7.00@ 8.50	.....	6.50@ 8.00	6.50@ 8.00
Common	5.00@ 7.00	.....	5.50@ 6.50	5.00@ 6.50
STEERS (600-700 LBS.):				
Choice	9.50@10.50	.....	10.00@10.50	9.50@10.50
Good	8.50@ 9.50	.....	9.00@10.00	8.50@ 9.50
Medium	7.00@ 8.50	6.50@ 8.00	6.50@ 8.50	6.50@ 8.00
STEERS (700 LBS. UP):				
Choice	9.50@10.00	9.50@10.50	10.00@10.50	9.00@10.00
Good	8.50@ 9.50	8.00@ 9.50	9.00@10.00	8.00@ 9.00
COWS:				
Good	7.00@ 8.00	6.00@ 6.50	7.00@ 8.00	6.50@ 7.00
Medium	5.50@ 6.50	5.50@ 6.00	5.50@ 7.00	5.50@ 6.50
Common	4.00@ 5.00	5.00@ 5.50	5.00@ 5.50	5.00@ 5.50
Fresh Veal and Calf Carcasses:				
VEAL (2):				
Choice	11.00@12.00	12.00@13.00	11.00@13.00	.....
Good	10.00@11.00	10.00@12.00	8.00@10.00	9.00@11.00
Medium	8.00@10.00	8.00@10.00	6.00@ 8.00	8.00@ 9.00
Common	7.00@ 8.00	6.00@ 8.00	5.00@ 6.00	7.00@ 8.00
CALF (2) (3):				
Good .....	.....	.....	7.00@ 8.00	.....
Medium .....	.....	.....	6.00@ 7.00	.....
Common .....	.....	.....	5.00@ 6.00	.....
Fresh Lamb and Mutton:				
LAMB (38 LBS. DOWN):				
Choice	11.00@12.00	12.00@13.00	11.00@13.00	11.00@12.00
Good	10.00@11.00	11.00@12.00	10.00@11.00	10.00@11.00
Medium	8.00@10.00	8.50@11.00	9.00@10.00	9.00@10.00
Common	7.00@ 8.00	8.00@ 9.50	7.00@ 9.00	7.00@ 9.00
LAMB (39-45 LBS.):				
Choice	11.00@12.00	12.00@13.00	11.00@13.00	11.00@12.00
Good	10.00@11.00	11.00@12.00	10.00@11.00	10.00@11.00
Medium	8.00@10.00	9.50@11.00	9.00@10.00	9.00@10.00
Common	7.00@ 8.00	8.00@ 9.50	7.00@ 9.00	7.00@ 9.00
LAMB (46-55 LBS.):				
Choice	10.50@11.00	11.00@12.00	10.00@12.00	11.00@12.00
Good	10.00@10.50	10.00@11.00	9.00@10.00	10.00@11.00
MUTTON (EWE) 70 LBS. DOWN:				
Good	4.00@ 5.00	5.00@ 6.00	4.00@ 5.00	5.00@ 5.50
Medium	3.00@ 4.00	4.00@ 5.00	3.00@ 4.00	4.50@ 5.00
Common	2.00@ 3.00	3.00@ 4.00	2.00@ 3.00	4.00@ 4.50
Fresh Pork Cuts:				
LOINS:				
8-10 lbs. av.	14.00@15.00	16.50@17.00	15.00@17.00	14.00@16.00
10-12 lbs. av.	13.50@14.50	16.50@17.00	15.00@17.00	14.00@16.00
12-15 lbs. av.	12.00@13.00	15.00@15.50	13.00@15.00	13.00@15.00
16-22 lbs. av.	8.50@ 9.50	10.50@13.00	10.00@12.00	10.00@12.00
SHOULDERS, N. Y. STYLE, SKINNED:				
8-12 lbs. av.	7.00@ 7.50	.....	8.00@ 9.00	.....
PICNICS:				
6-8 lbs. av. ....	.....	7.50@ 8.00	.....	7.00@ 8.00
BUTTS, BOSTON STYLE:				
4-8 lbs. av.	10.00@11.00	.....	11.00@12.00	11.00@13.00
SPARE RIBS:				
Half sheets	5.00@ 6.00	.....	.....	.....
TRIMMINGS:				
Regular	6.00@ 6.50	.....	.....	.....
Lean	6.50@ 7.50	.....	.....	.....

(1) Includes heifer 450 lbs. down at Chicago. (2) Includes "skins on" at New York and Chicago. (3) Includes sides at Boston and Philadelphia.

AMONG NEW YORK RETAILERS.

The Washington Heights Branch of the New York State Association of Retail Meat Dealers, Inc., had a large attendance at its regular meeting of September 19. President Max Haas directed his talk especially to the recently initiated members, welcoming them into the association and assuring them of interesting programs in the future. The membership of this branch increased from 29 to 65 members in a very short time. The next meeting will be held on October 11 at which plans for the annual banquet will be discussed.

Another constructive and interesting meeting was held by Eastern District Branch, Tuesday of this week. The membership drive is progressing, with all members from the president down working for its success. In order that the Branch and its members may have correct legal advice G. Washington Herz, formerly assistant federal district attorney, has been retained. Fred Rath, financial secretary, was present, having returned from a honeymoon trip to the Chicago Century of Progress.

Brooklyn, Eastern District, Jamaica and South Brooklyn branches have completed plans for the annual outing and picnic, to be held at the Plattdeutscher Volkfest Verein park, Hemstead, L. I., on Sunday, October 8.

William Wolk, formerly connected with Food Distributors, Inc., died last Sunday. Mr. Wolk participated in the reunion of the 77th Division last Saturday.

The sympathy of the trade is being extended to William Helling, former president of Brooklyn Branch, on the passing of his wife early this week.

NEW YORK NEWS NOTES.

J. J. Moone, office manager, New York Butchers Dressed Meat Company, is spending his vacation motoring through the Westchester hills.

M. F. Neil, New York beef man, Jacob E. Decker & Sons, visited Boston last week and then proceeded to the company's headquarters at Mason City, Iowa.

Visitors to Swift & Company, New York, during the past week included H. C. Stanton, specialty sales department, and A. L. Jewell, branch house operating department, both from Chicago.

Meat, fish and poultry seized and destroyed by the health department of the city of New York during the week ended September 23, 1933, were as follows: Meat—Brooklyn, 44 lbs.; Manhattan, 3,065 lbs.; total, 3,109 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 300 lbs. Poultry—Manhattan, 62 lbs.

Tentative plans for a \$200,000 four-story market at the southwest corner of West Thirtieth and Washington streets, New York, were filed last week by Swift & Company. The property is owned by the New York Central Railroad, whose tracks are to run through a corner of the building, at the second-floor level. The company's branch

house is at the southeast corner of Tenth avenue and Thirteenth street and alterations to this structure are to cost \$5,000. The proposed improvement will cover a plot of 150 by 103 feet and will be the second air rights building in this area, the first being that of the Cudahy Packing Company at 450 West Fourteenth street, which was completed in the fall of 1932.

CHAIN GROUP DISBANDS.

Desirability of individual trade groups banding together to conform to various practices necessary under NRA codes led to the disbandment of the National Chain Store Association on September 30. This association had a membership doing an annual retail business of \$2,000,000,000, in an estimated 53,000 stores. It is expected that when the work of solving the individual problems of various component groups, such as grocery chains, meat chains, etc., has been completed, an effort will be made to form a federation of the various interests to cooperate in meeting national problems. Formation of a new group is expected to be undertaken in October under the direction of F. H. Massman, vice-president of the National Tea Co., and head of the disbanded National Chain Store Association, it was announced. Various chain grocery organizations already have started work on the formation of their own association to be known as Chain Store Grocers of America, Robert W. Lyons, vice-president of the former association, said.

CHAIN STORE NOTES.

Kroger Grocery & Baking Co. employees have organized an employees mutual association to be known as K. E. M. B. Among the objectives of the organization is the adoption of a credit union plan for establishing safe, dependable savings and loan plan for employees and a pension plan.

In a recent statement President Morrill of the Kroger Grocery & Baking Co., said that the adoption of the industrial recovery code will increase the Kroger organization expense 20 per cent.

GENERAL FOODS SALES GAIN.

General Foods Corporation during August and early September has continued its sales gain over the same period last year, according to C. M. Chester, president. "August sales, on a unit basis, were 20 per cent ahead of August last year," said Mr. Chester. "For the first eight months this year unit sales are close to 16 per cent ahead of the same period last year. Canadian and export sales also are running ahead of last year's volume."

MEAT IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

Principal meat imports at New York for the week ended Sept. 23, 1933:

Point of origin.	Commodity.	Amount.
Argentina	Canned corned beef.....	36,000 lbs.
Canada	Bacon.....	4,039 lbs.
Canada	Sausage.....	183 lbs.
Canada	Pork tenderloins.....	1,370 lbs.
Canada	Sweet pickled pork.....	3,300 lbs.
England	Meat paste.....	300 lbs.
England	Bacon.....	1,281 lbs.
England	Ham.....	131 lbs.
Germany	Ham.....	4,798 lbs.
Germany	Bacon.....	256 lbs.
Germany	Sausage.....	1,357 lbs.
Uruguay	Canned corned beef.....	190,080 lbs.

TURN DEFICIT INTO PROFIT.

A deficit of \$10,000 after three months of operation in 1933 changed to a profit of \$12,403 for the 28 weeks ending July 15 is the record of Mickelberry's Food Products Company, as announced by president E. J. Engle. The nearest available comparison to these figures with a like period in 1932, due to the fact that the company recently changed quarterly reports to four-week periods, is the 31 weeks ending August 2, 1932, at which time a net profit of \$59,089 was reported.

Beginning with April, sales began to show improvement which has continued at a steady pace. Betterment in sales is reflected in the income account for four weeks ended July 15. In that period net profit of \$7,462 was earned against \$8,795 net profit in the like period of 1932.

The company's current balance sheet position has been well maintained and shows a slight improvement compared with year-end figures. As of July 15, cash totaled approximately \$41,000, receivables were \$75,000, inventories \$95,000 and total current \$220,000. This compares with \$37,730 cash, \$41,962 receivables, \$76,096 inventories and \$156,726 total current assets as of December 31, 1932.

Mr. Engle, discussing the current showing, declared that, with a continuance of the improvement shown since April, a net profit in excess of the \$33,558 reported for the year ended December 31, 1932, will be earned this year.

PACKER AND FOOD STOCKS.

Price ranges of packer, leather companies, chain store and food manufacturers' listed stocks, Sept. 27, 1933, or nearest previous date, with number of shares dealt in during week, and closing prices, on Sept. 20, 1933:

	Sales.	High.	Low.	—Close—	
				Sept. 27.	Sept. 20.
Amal. Leather.	1,600	6	28 1/2	28 1/2	31
Do. Pfd.	500	30	28 1/2	28 1/2	31
Amer. H. & L.	2,600	8 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2
Do. Pfd.	2,100	35 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	38
Amer. Stores	1,000	38 1/2	38	38	40
Armour A.	24,150	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	5
Do. B.	12,655	3	2 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2
Do. Ill. Pfd.	10,200	55 1/2	51	51 1/2	56 1/2
Do. Del. Pfd.	1,100	78	77 1/2	77 1/2	79 1/2
Beckm. Pack.	620	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	65
Bohach H. C.	50	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Do. Pfd.	.....	.....	.....	.....	90
Brennan Pack.	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
Do. Pfd.	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Chick. Co. Oil.	3,200	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Childs Co.	1,200	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	7 1/2
Cudahy Pack.	2,100	45	45	45	48 1/2
First Nat. Strs.	5,400	50 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	55
Gen. Food	20,500	35 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2	37 1/2
Gobel Co.	23,400	9	8 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2
Gr. A&P Pfd.	70	124	122	124	122 1/2
Do. New	540	128	125	125 1/2	125
Hormel G. A.	150	20	20	20	20 1/2
Hygrade Food.	800	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Kroger G & B.	14,300	23 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	24
Libby McNeill.	9,950	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
McMurry Stores	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 1/2
Mayer, Oscar	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 1/2
Mickelberry Co.	350	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
M. & H. Pfd.	100	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Morrell & Co.	300	40	40	40	44 1/2
Nat. Pfd. A.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 1/2
Do. B.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 1/2
Nat. Leather	850	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Nat. Tea	7,200	18	17 1/2	17 1/2	20 1/2
Proc. & Gamb.	5,800	38	38 1/2	38	42 1/2
Do. Pr. Pfd.	140	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2
Rath Pack.	200	21	21	21	21
Safeway Strs.	7,200	43	41 1/2	41 1/2	45 1/2
Do. 8 1/2 Pfd.	60	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	90 1/2
Do. 7 1/2 Pfd.	620	98	98	98	98 1/2
Stahl Meyer	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 1/2
Swift & Co.	32,300	17 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	18 1/2
Do. Intl.	5,750	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	27
Trans. Pork	100	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	15
U. S. Cold Stor.	.....	.....	.....	.....	33 1/2
U. S. Leather	4,600	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	11 1/2
Do. A.	2,300	17	17	17	18
Do. Pr. Pfd.	.....	.....	.....	.....	75 1/2
Wescon Oil	3,100	24 1/2	24	24	27 1/2
Do. Pfd.	400	58 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2
Wilson & Co.	6,200	6	5 1/2	5 1/2	7
Do. A.	4,400	15	15	15	22
Do. Pfd.	2,100	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	52

A WORD ABOUT SALT

from the
SEVEN SALT MEN



YOU are asked to believe so many things about salt. But about Diamond Crystal Salt, we ask you to believe only one thing: it's always the same in each of its seven special features... today, next week, or next year.

You see, Diamond Crystal Salt is made by the exclusive Alberger Process, the key to all salt goodness. It is your guarantee of a uniform salt.

Made by the exclusive Alberger Process, Diamond Crystal Salt is flaked, and—

UNIFORM IN COLOR	UNIFORM IN SOLUBILITY
UNIFORM IN PURITY	UNIFORM IN SCREEN ANALYSIS
UNIFORM IN DRYNESS	UNIFORM IN CHEMICAL ANALYSIS
UNIFORM IN CHARACTER OF FLAKE	

DIAMOND CRYSTAL SALT COMPANY, (INC.)

(BULK DEPARTMENT)

250 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

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BUILDING up good will is a delicate process, accomplished by winning the customer's confidence. You cannot expect women to believe that fine eggs come in cheap, unattractive cartons. The slight saving offered by these cheap looking cartons is more than lost in sales.

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NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, good	\$ 5.10@ 5.25
Cows, common to medium	2.75@ 3.75
Bulls, common to medium	2.25@ 3.50

LIVE CALVES.

Vealers, good to choice	7.50@ 9.00
Vealers, medium	5.50@ 7.00
Vealers, common	3.50@ 5.00

LIVE LAMBS.

Lambs, good to choice	7.50@ 8.00
Lambs, medium	5.00@ 7.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, 150 lbs.	@ 4.90
Hogs, 160-220 lbs.	5.50@ 5.75
Hogs, 230-290 lbs.	@ 5.50

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, 90-140 lbs., good to choice	\$ 8.50@ 8.07 1/2
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DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice, native, heavy	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Choice, native, light	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Native, common to fair	10 @ 11

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Native steers, 600@800 lbs.	10 1/2 @ 11 1/4
Native choice yearlings, 440@600 lbs.	11 @ 12 1/2
Good to choice heifers	10 @ 10 1/2
Good to choice cows	8 @ 9
Common to fair cows	6 @ 7
Fresh bologna bulls	5 1/2 @ 6

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	16 @ 18	16 @ 18
No. 2 ribs	14 @ 16	14 @ 16
No. 3 ribs	11 @ 13	11 @ 13
No. 1 loins	16 @ 20	16 @ 22
No. 2 loins	14 @ 18	14 @ 20
No. 3 loins	10 @ 12	10 @ 14
No. 1 hinds and ribs	12 @ 14	12 @ 14
No. 2 hinds and ribs	11 @ 12 1/2	11 @ 12 1/2
No. 1 rounds	10 1/4 @ 11 1/4	11 @ 12
No. 2 rounds	9 @ 10	10 1/2 @ 11
No. 3 rounds	8 @ 9	9 @ 10
No. 1 chuck	9 @ 10	10 @ 11
No. 2 chuck	7 @ 8	8 @ 9
No. 3 chuck	6 @ 7	7 @ 8
Bolognas	6 @ 7	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Rolls, reg. 6@8 lbs. avg.	22 @ 23	22 @ 23
Rolls, reg. 4@6 lbs. avg.	17 @ 18	17 @ 18
Tenderloins, 4@6 lbs. avg.	20 @ 22	20 @ 22
Tenderloins, 6@8 lbs. avg.	20 @ 22	20 @ 22
Shoulder clods	11 @ 12	11 @ 12

DRESSED VEAL.

Good	13 @ 15
Medium	12 @ 13
Common	10 @ 11

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, prime to choice	14 1/2 @ 15 1/4
Lambs, good	12 @ 13
Lambs, medium	10 @ 11
Sheep, good	5 @ 6
Sheep, medium	4 @ 5

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Pork loins, fresh, Western, 10@12 lbs.	17 1/2 @ 18
Pork tenderloins, fresh	20 @ 21
Pork tenderloins, frozen	17 @ 18
Shoulders, Western, 10@12 lbs. avg.	8 1/2 @ 9
Butts, boneless, Western	12 @ 13
Butts, regular, Western	11 @ 12
Hams, Western, fresh, 10@12 lbs. avg.	11 @ 11 1/4
Picnic hams, Western, fresh, 6@8 lbs. avg.	7 @ 8
Pork trimmings, extra lean	6 @ 7
Pork trimmings, regular 50% lean	6 1/2 @ 7
Spare ribs	7 1/2 @ 8

SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 8@12 lbs. avg.	13 1/2 @ 14 1/4
Hams, 10@12 lbs. avg.	13 1/2 @ 14 1/4
Hams, 12@14 lbs. avg.	14 @ 15
Picnics, 4@6 lbs. avg.	9 @ 10
Picnics, 6@8 lbs. avg.	8 1/2 @ 9 1/4
City pickled bellies, 8@10 lbs. av.	11 @ 12
Bacon, boneless, Western	14 @ 16
Bacon, boneless, city	13 @ 14
Bollettes, 8@10 lbs. av.	11 @ 12
Beef tongue, light	22 @ 23
Beef tongue, heavy	24 @ 26

FANCY MEATS.

Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed	15c a pound
Fresh steer tongues, 1 c. trim'd	30c a pound
Sweetbreads, beef	25c a pound
Sweetbreads, veal	60c a pair
Beef kidneys	10c a pound
Mutton kidneys	10c each
Livers, beef	22c a pound
Oxtails	12c a pound
Beef hanging tenders	18c a pound
Lamb fries	10c a pair

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Shop fat	@ .50 per cwt.
Breast fat	@ .75 per cwt.
Edible suet	@ 1.25 per cwt.
Indible suet	@ 1.00 per cwt.

GREEN CALFSKINS.

	5-9 1/4-12 1/4	12 1/4-14	14-18	18 up
Prime No. 1 veals	1.14	1.70	1.80	2.10
Prime No. 2 veals	1.12	1.55	1.65	1.70
Buttermilk No. 1	1.12	1.45	1.55	1.80
Buttermilk No. 2	1.11	1.35	1.45	1.50
Branded gruby	6	.75	.85	.90
Number 3	6	.75	.85	.90

BUTTER.

Creamery, extras (92 score)	@ 24
Creamery, firsts (91 score)	@ 22 1/2
Centralized (90 score)	@ 20 1/2

EGGS.

(Mixed Colors.)

Special packs or henery selections	20 @ 26
Standards	19 @ 19 1/2
Firsts	18 @ 18

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, colored, average, via express	13 @ 15
Fowls, Leghorn, fancy	10 @ 11
Broilers, average	13 @ 15

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Fowls—fresh—dry packed—12 to box—fair to good.

Western, 60 to 65 lbs. to dozen, lb.	13 @ 18
Western, 48 to 54 lbs. to dozen, lb.	12 @ 16
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.	11 @ 15
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.	10 @ 14
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.	10 @ 13

Fowls—fresh—dry pkd.—12 to box—prime to fcy.

Western, 60 to 65 lbs. to dozen, lb.	13 @ 18
Western, 48 to 54 lbs. to dozen, lb.	12 @ 16
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.	11 @ 15
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.	10 @ 14
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.	10 @ 13

Ducks—

Long Island 14 1/2 @ 15

Squabs—

White, ungraded, per lb. 15 @ 25

Turkeys, frozen, No. 1:

Young toms 27 @ 27

Young hens 27 @ 27

Fowls—fresh—dry pkd.—12 to box—prime to fcy.

Western, 60 to 65 lbs., per lb. 13 @ 17

Western, 48 to 54 lbs., per lb. 12 @ 15

Western, 43 to 47 lbs., per lb. 10 @ 13

BUTTER AT FOUR MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of butter at Chicago, New York, Boston and Philadelphia, week ended September 22, 1933:

	Scores	93	92	90	88
Chicago	23 1/2-24	23	20 1/4	17 1/4	
New York	24 1/2-25	24	20 1/4	18 1/4	
Boston	24 1/2	24 1/2	22 1/2	19 1/4	
Phila.	26	25	21	19	

Wholesale price carlots—fresh centralized butter—90 score at Chicago:

	Scores	90	88	88
Chicago	21 1/2	19 1/4	18 1/4	
New York	20 1/2	19-19 1/4	18 1/4	
Boston				
Phila.				

Receipts of butter by cities (tubs):

	This week.	Last week.	Last year.	—Since Jan. 1—1933.
Chicago	55,075	58,071	37,097	3,665,630
N. Y.	61,155	62,727	46,469	3,016,800
Boston	16,061	15,500	14,512	979,210
Phila.	16,068	15,750	15,025	978,545

Total 139,269 152,138 113,708 7,640,185 7,200,146

Cold storage movement (lbs.):

	In Sept. 21.	Out Sept. 21.	On hand Sept. 22.	Same week day last year.
Chicago	291,153	119,988	51,256,398	20,167,156
New York	44,756	184,956	20,226,927	14,674,729
Boston	18,461	59,007	7,288,040	6,154,543
Phila.	30,180	61,087	4,462,708	3,144,508
Total	384,550	415,038	83,232,073	44,140,436

FERTILIZER MATERIALS.
BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Ammoniates.

Ammonium sulphate, bulk, per ton basis ex vessel Atlantic ports: September to December	@ 24.00
Ammonium sulphate, double bags, per 100 lbs., f.a.s. New York	@ nom.
Blood dried, 13% per unit	@ 2.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11% ammonia, 10% B. P. L. f.o.b. fish factory	2.00 @ 10c
Fish guano, foreign, 13@14% ammonia, 10% B. P. L.	2.75 @ 10c
Fish scrap, acidulated, 6% ammonia, 3% A.P.A. Del'd Balt. & Norfolk	2.50 @ 10c
Soda nitrate, per net ton	@ 23.90
In 100-lb. bags	@ 25.20
Tankage, ground, 10%	@ 25.90
15% B. P. L. bulk	2.40 @ 10c
Tankage, unground, 9@10% ammonia	2.20 @ 10c

Phosphates.

Foreign bone meal, steamed, 3 and 4% and 50 bags, per ton, c.i.f.	@ 25.25
Bone meal, raw, South American, 4% and 50 bags, per ton, c.i.f.	@ 24.00
Superphosphate, bulk, f.o.b. Baltimore, per ton, 16% flat	@ 7.50
Fotash.	
Manure salt, 80% bulk, per ton	@ 19.15
Kalnit, 14% bulk, per ton	@ 9.70
Muriate in bags, per ton	@ 87.15
Sulphate in bags, per ton	@ 42.15
Less temporary discount 10 1/4%	

Dry Rendered Tankage.

50% unground	@ .55
60% ground	@ .60

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs., per 100 pieces	75.00 @ 85.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs., per 100 pieces	@ 65.00
Black or striped hooft, per ton	45.00 @ 50.00
White hooft, per ton	@ 65.00
Thigh bones, avg. 35 to 40 lbs., per 100 pieces	@ 70.00
Horns, according to grade	75.00 @ 200.00

NEW YORK MEAT SUPPLIES.

Receipts of Western dressed meats and local slaughters under federal inspection at New York, for week ended Sept. 23, 1933, with comparisons:

	Week ended Sept. 23.	Prev. week.	Cor. week, 1932.
West. drad. meats:			
Steers, carcasses	10,631	9,469	7,997
Cows, carcasses	782	608	849
Bulls, carcasses	350	361	307 1/2
Veals, carcasses	8,222	10,718	9,773
Lambs, carcasses	38,580	30,060	36,314
Mutton, carcasses	2,976	2,436	2,002
Beef cuts, lbs.	1,008,416	1,040,255	437,170
Pork cuts, lbs.	1,470,120	1,535,780	2,176,943
Local slaughters:			
Cattle	6,802	9,367	8,884
Calves	14,531	15,187	13,351
Hogs	47,630	45,826	40,254
Sheep	63,352	76,228	76,357

PHILADELPHIA MEAT SUPPLIES.

Receipts of Western dressed meats and local slaughters under city and federal inspection at Philadelphia for the week ended Sept. 23, 1933:

	Week ended Sept. 23.	Prev. week.	Cor. week, 1932.
West. drad. meats:			
Steers, carcasses	2,866	3,405	2,659
Cows, carcasses	894	941	1,219
Bulls, carcasses	372	258	308
Veals, carcasses	1,667	1,471	1,258
Lambs, carcasses	16,719	13,917	17,719
Mutton, carcasses	1,099	857	961
Pork, lbs.	397,940	344,398	500,937

Local slaughters:			
Cattle	1,263	1,863	1,944
Calves	3,056	3,344	3,084
Hogs	17,720	18,892	18,344
Sheep	8,803	8,756	10,255

BOSTON MEAT SUPPLIES.

Receipts of Western dressed meats at Boston, week ended Sept. 23, 1933, with comparisons:

	Week ended Sept. 23.	Prev. week.	Cor. week, 1932.
West. drad. meats:			
Steers, carcasses	2,767	3,115	2,389
Cows, carcasses	1,721	1,581	2,004
Bulls, carcasses	23	14	55
Veals, carcasses	715	732	211
Lambs, carcasses	24,845	21,247	22,374
Mutton, carcasses	960	986	732
Pork, lbs.	217,729	267,358	246,036

CARLOT SHIPPERS

Straight and mixed cars



HORMEL

GOOD FOOD

Main Office and Packing
Plant at Austin, Minn.

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Shippers of Carloads and Mixed Cars of Pork, Beef, Lamb, Veal, Provisions

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*Straight and Mixed Cars
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F. C. Rogers, Philadelphia

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Position Wanted

Superintendent

Over 22 years' experience. Practical all operating departments, whether processing, manufacturing, killing, cutting, rendering, etc. Can handle labor efficiently, produce quality products, operate plant economically. Employed as plant superintendent for several years. Now employed. References. W-395, The National Provisioner, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago.

Sausagemaker

Position wanted as working sausage foreman. Wide experience in manufacturing high-grade fresh and dry sausage. Expert in fast and slow curing. Get results from labor with minimum production cost. Willing to invest if conditions satisfactory. W-397, The National Provisioner, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Sausage Foreman

Sausage foreman, German, expert in his line seeks connection; 18 years' experience. Craftsman on all kinds of sausage, meat loaves and specialties. Can run department at minimum cost with results. Age, 34. Willing to go anywhere. W-394, The National Provisioner, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Superintendent

Superintendent experienced in all departments now available. Can turn out first-class product and handle labor without friction. Now employed. Willing to go anywhere. Reference. W-384, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Your Sausage Troubles

Do you have trouble with your sausage and meat specialties? Cure? Seasoning? Shrinkage? Color? Smoking troubles? Keeping qualities? I can solve your difficulties for you. Write W-200, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago.

Equipment Wanted

Stuffer

Wanted, good, used 500-pound "Buffalo" sausage stuffer. W-396, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Equipment for Sale

Packinghouse Machinery

For sale, reconditioned machinery of every description from single machine to machinery for complete packing plant. Guaranteed in A-1 condition. Write Menges, Mange, Inc., 1515 N. Grand Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.

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For sale, one Ingersoll-Rand air compressor, 5½ x 6, also 5 h.p. General Electric motor, 220 volts, 3 phase, 60 cycle, all on one base, belt drive; all for \$150, f.o.b. Wilmington. Terms—3 months to pay. Wilmington Provision Co., Wilmington, Del.

Rendering Equipment

For sale. Recased Filter Presses, all sizes; Lard Rolls; Dopp Jacketed Kettles; Hammer Mills; Disintegrators; Melters; Cookers; Mixers; Ice Machines; Boilers; Pumps; etc. Send for latest bulletin. What machinery have you for sale?

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS CO., INC.
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For sale, ten 1000-pound wooden box trucks in good usable condition; price, \$7.50 each, f.o.b. Wilmington, Delaware. Will ship one on approval. Wilmington Provision Co., Wilmington, Del.

Dispose of your surplus equipment through THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER "Classified" ads.

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"I came here four years ago as the result of an advertisement in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER. Many thanks."

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Tankage, Blood, Bones
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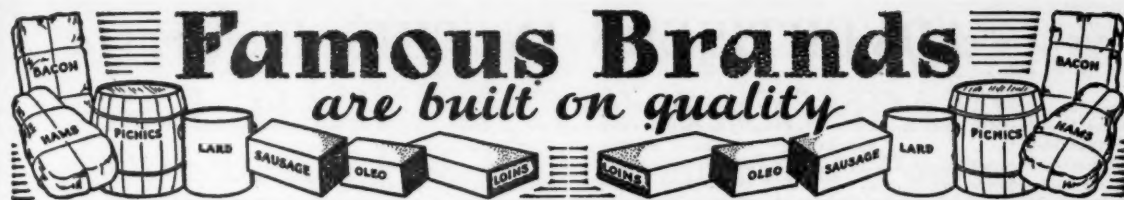




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John J. Felin & Co., Inc.

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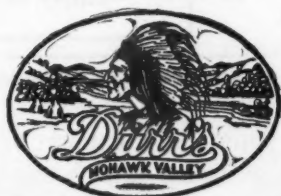
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THE PERFECT SHOULDER CUTTER

This remarkable machine, when used for removing pork shoulders, operates in conjunction with the moving top of the cutting table and cuts each part with unfailing accuracy — leaving the maximum amount of meat where it is most valuable.

The Dunseth Cutter not only cuts accurately but also dispenses with all labor, except one man who lines up the sides on the table just ahead and in front of the knife.

Adjustments are provided to compensate for the re-grinding of the knife. The vertical angle of the knife is also easily adjusted for different angles of cuts if desired.

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